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# Manufacturers Record

## Exponent of America

SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

Volume LXXVIII

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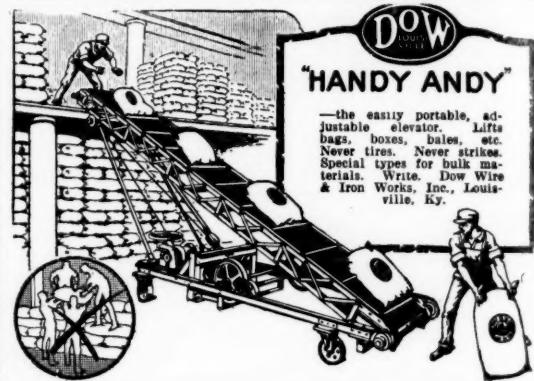
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# Manufacturers Record

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Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation Through the Development  
of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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WEEKLY

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

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In order to avoid delays all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

Owing to a strike of pressmen in Baltimore, the  
Manufacturers Record is printed this week in Phila-  
delphia. We ask the forbearance of our subscribers  
in case of late deliveries.

A CORRECTION OF IMPORT FIGURES.

IN the table published last week giving the importations during the last fiscal year of vegetable oils and nuts for the making of oils, the quantity stated was, through an error, given in several cases in gallons instead of in pounds. The Government's report showing gallons in some cases and pounds in others.

The importation of cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil and soya-bean oil should have been stated in pounds, and not in gallons, whereas the other items mentioned were properly mentioned as in gallons. This makes a great difference in the total importations as reported for these different oils and of the aggregate for the country.

The Chinese-nut oil importations were 10,613,000 gallons, peanut oil 22,664,000 gallons and rapeseed oil 1,229,000 gallons.

The other importations, as corrected to pounds, were as follows:

	Pounds
Cocoanut oil.....	269,226,000
Cottonseed oil.....	24,164,000
Palm oil.....	50,163,000
Soya-bean oil.....	195,773,000
Total.....	539,326,000

Thus the total of these vegetable oils is, stated in pounds, 539,326,000 pounds, to which should be added the total of 33,906,000 gallons, covering Chinese-nut oil, peanut oil and rapeseed oil.

MR. BRYAN BELIEVES THERE IS A CONSPIRACY AFOOT TO NULLIFY THE CONSTITUTION.

IF there is, indeed, a conspiracy afoot to nullify the Constitution by failure to enforce its provisions, as Mr. Bryan so strongly intimates, this elder statesman might better cut off his right hand than further that conspiracy by pretending to know nothing of it.

It is stated in private conversation by some of the most astute professional politicians in Washington that the Presidential campaign is not a campaign on the League of Nations, or on protection, or on reversion to constitutional forms, but is in its essentials a battle between "wets" and "drys"; in other words, a contest to decide whether or not the Constitution should be nullified.

We cannot believe that a great political party searched in the gutter for a vehicle on which to ride into office. But the sinister forces of corruption and shame assuredly have comforted themselves with the hope that their license to ply their trade would be continued in the event of Governor Cox's election. The candidate himself, in the prosperous dry places of the West, has been giving more or less binding assurance that prohibition as an issue is water past the mill, but if the purpose of these utterances was to quiet Mr. Bryan, they represent a wasted effort.

So convinced is the Nebraskan that a conspiracy has been formulated to bring about nullification that he is working zealously not merely to secure a prohibition majority in both House of Congress, but to secure two-thirds dry majorities. There should be elected, he thinks—and we agree with him—enough prohibitionists to assure passage over a Presidential veto of any desirable dry legislation, and a majority large enough also to assure impeachment of a Chief Executive who failed to enforce the law.

The law is not being enforced now.

The private argument of the "wets," as we hear it, is somewhat as follows: "The dry South is safe in any event. Some votes can be got in the West on the League of Nations issue. The liquor interests ought to be powerful enough to swing New Jersey, Connecticut, possibly New York and some of the Middle West States into line. In this way a majority in the electoral college could be got."

No man would dare challenge the dry sentiment of America on a straight prohibition issue. He would be overwhelmed. The only chance for the "wets" would be to get into power by subterfuge, by the aid of dry votes. And the only way in which a coalition of that sort could be effected would be by adding to the votes of the solid South the full strength of the so-called wet territory.

Mr. Bryan, although defeated three times for the Presidency, and although he has been the exponent of economic theories utterly untenable, retains to a remarkable degree his hold on the hearts and affections of some millions of his

fellow-citizens. And yet the "why" of Mr. Bryan is easy to understand. Those things he has stood for he has stood for honorably. Sincerity has been his capital, and devotion to what he believed to be right has steadfastly characterized his activities. He is not loved for what he stands for; he is loved for how he stands for the things he advocates.

Mr. Bryan was for prohibition when to be for it was to be laughed at. He has been for it with all his heart and soul and strength. It is the one thing on which he has been utterly and completely right. For him, therefore, to take part in any effort to seat in the Presidency a person or a power pledged aforesome, in his opinion, to scuttle prohibition would be for him to trade his deepest convictions for the questionable accolade of party regularity. Men who really have character hold it above their reputations. It is something they never sell, trade or barter.

Forceful also is Mr. McAdoo's exposure of the trickery involved in the so-called light-wine-and-beer proposition. The liquor people are not so anxious for light wines and beer as they are to open the gate wide enough to get their wedge in. They want an ell so they can take an inch. Vicious they were when in power, and vicious they will be again if unchained. The national purpose has been to drive them out, to extirpate them, to make the booze industry a social and industrial outcast, and that purpose is being attained despite the loose enforcement in some localities. Booze is daily becoming less and less "respectable." Unless the high authority of the Presidency revitalizes it in some form, it is but a question before enforcement will be almost automatic, as is enforcement of the law against murder, for the social sense will overwhelm it.

It is not sufficient for Governor Cox to say that he will enforce the law as he finds it. The public interest demands something more than apathetic compliance by the Chief Magistrate. The people want in the White House a man who is heart and soul for prohibition because he believes in it, a man who will take thought as to how to intensify enforcement, a man who will listen to no schemes for attenuation of the principle, but who, in season and out of season, will set himself firmly against the lawbreakers, the corruptionists, the despoilers, the breeders of crime, the proponents of licentiousness and the cold-blooded persons who would make money out of the suffering of the weak.

Nothing has become Mr. Bryan more than the stand he is taking now, difficult as it must be for him not to be in the forefront of his party's battle, and when history has summed up in a few words his contribution to his country it will be recorded as among the greatest of his achievements that when he believed his own party was being made the vehicle for a deceitful assault on a basic moral and national principle, he gave allegiance to the principle in preference to party discipline.

#### SETTLE THE MEXICAN OIL CONTROVERSY.

THE clash between the Mexican Government and the oil companies seems to have reached a more acute stage. The present rulers of Mexico have stood firm in upholding the decrees of the late President Carranza, to the surprise of those who had anticipated a more liberal attitude. In the interest of good-will and of a more cordial understanding between the two countries it would be most useful if both sides to this controversy would give to the public, through the newspapers, a clear, brief resume of their specific demands and grievances. In the course of time the situation has become complicated and obscure, and the criticisms that have recently appeared in print are not elucidative. They chiefly

serve to show that a great deal of animosity exists and that both parties have their peculiar grievances. In matters of this sort, which affect the relations between the two countries, the pressure of public opinion counts heavily in enabling the respective governments to reach a just and amicable settlement. A properly instructed public opinion, therefore, is important.

In the beginning an injustice was done through Carranza's Constitution of Queretaro, which undertook to "nationalize" the oil lands; that is, to subject them to the same method of location as other mineral claims. In that sense our own oil lands in the Western States have always been "nationalized." There was no reason why Mexico should not follow our example.

The difficulty was that Carranza undertook to make this apply to territory on which valid contracts had been made with the owners of the soil, to whom also the minerals under the soil belonged by virtue of the old law. Extensive oil operations were already in progress, and great investments had been made, as a result of the contracts under which the oil companies were developing the Tampico fields. It was manifestly wrong, legally and morally, to cloud the titles to these properties by such retroactive legislation.

We do not believe that the Mexican authorities will persist in applying the principle of "nationalization" to properties which were acquired by purchase or contract prior to the nationalization of the oil lands, if this question is pressed apart from other difficulties that have since arisen.

The matter of taxation is something quite distinct. No Government is, or could be expected to be, obliged to continue the same rate of taxation indefinitely. That is subject to change at will. The only point regarding this would be absolute impartiality. The rates applied to nationals should be the same as those assessed against alien owners. The questions at issue, accordingly, reduce to very simple terms, and there should be no cause for friction if the matter is handled by competent diplomats. The sooner some firm, broad statesmanship is employed on this problem the better will it be for all concerned.

It is time to prepare for peaceful commerce and effective reconstruction in Mexico. The issue that is now keeping the public stirred should be adjusted promptly, and the cordial spirit of De la Huerta and of President-elect Obregon can be relied upon to smooth the way if wise methods are followed. Then the work of rehabilitation can begin. Mexico must have money, and we are the logical people to provide it, but no loan can be floated while the air is full of recriminations. If we do not settle our disputes and make closer relations possible, it appears that Mexico will obtain money elsewhere, as did Argentina, and this is not advantageous for us. Neither will it lead to as good results for Mexico. Her railroads must be put into condition for serving the needs of industry, and her railway system follows the American specifications as to track and equipment. It is logical that this work should be done through us. At the present time the larger corporations in Mexico own their separate rolling stock and operate their own trains on the Government lines. Such an absurd system cannot serve the needs of a growing country, and this reveals how much remains to be done to bring Mexico back to normal.

As soon as the oil quarrel is settled the greater problems of national development can be taken up seriously, and it will be of immense benefit to this country on account of the orders for all kinds of supplies that will then be forthcoming. The longer this question remains open, the greater becomes the peril of renewed political trouble that will postpone the day of political stability and of cordial intercourse between the United States and Mexico.

## A Godless Covenant, Promoting Warfare and Preventing Peace, the Versailles Pact Is Thrice Damned When It Proposes Surrender of Sovereignty of America.

THE League of Nations Covenant is not Godless only; it also undertakes to alienate from the United States an inalienable thing, namely, its sovereignty. It would take from the people of this country their full and free power to use their Government as they see fit, and subject them to the decisions, order and authority of an autocratic council, over which they, the people of the United States, exercise no direct authority whatever, and indirectly only the authority which comes from the possession of a single vote, to be cast by a man in whose selection the people have had no say and over whose judgments they would have no control.

That the League Council is conceived in autocracy, and in autocracy only can live, has been lately admitted by the leading British authority, Lord Grey, who, in an interview, declared that he thought something ought to be done to make the League Assembly at least have some approach to democratic form by permitting representation in it of the peoples of the several nations as distinguished from their official Governments.

The Assembly of the League is mere molasses to catch flies in most cases. The whole theory underlying the League contemplates government of the world by a board of nine directors, closeted in some sequestered city, whose mandates and decrees would blanket the earth and from whose judgments there could be, in practice, no sustained appeal.

It is the high prerogative of full sovereignty to choose between peace and war. War is a temple at whose altars a people pledge en masse their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It contemplates a situation of grave abnormality, wherein the ordinary pursuits, rights, privileges and customs of the people are properly immersed in a flood of co-operative endeavor. A declaration of war is notice to the world that a people have decided to contribute to the common good not merely their substance, the usual cash contributions in the form of taxes, but to offer their lives as well. In peace, a man's existence is his own; in war, it becomes the State's.

Unless, therefore, there is retained in a people their complete and full control over peace and war, they are stripped of a transcendent feature of sovereignty. They constitute no longer a free nation, but become an international satrapy. They do not learn their fate in their own capital, but hang on the news that sparkles from the ends of a tenuous cable. The tremendous power they possess—their wealth, their skill and nerve—they continue to have, but they lose the right to determine how it shall be employed. The nation remains a vast electric dynamo, but the hand that presses the button that sets the power in motion is no longer its own. There is no skill of phrase-makers that can translate dependence into independence. Subordination is subordination, no matter how it is spelled or what the number of the clauses that define it.

It has not been contended that the covenant involves no impairment of sovereignty. It has been admitted, on the other hand, that full sovereignty would be sacrificed, and it has been argued that for the greater good of the world—supposedly to flow from the covenant—this nation should be ready to make that sacrifice. The issue, therefore, is not of fact as to whether or not sovereignty is transferred to the League authority, but is solely a question of the willingness on our part and the wisdom of making that great contribution to the League experiment.

It is a point few Americans care to argue. There is ingrained in the consciousness of every native-born and native-trained citizen a belief in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution. The very suggestion of surrender, either to armed enemies or to diplomatic intrigue, is revolting. There

are some things that are beyond debate. Men do not argue whether or not wives should be virtuous; they do not file briefs in favor of theft and an economic good. There are some virtues, feelings, customs or instincts which by the common consent of mankind are accepted as axioms of behavior, and one of the greatest of these virtues is loyalty, patriotism, which means complete allegiance to the co-operative machinery of government that visualizes the idiosyncrasies, the power and the achievement and the moral impulses of what we call a nation. The individual, for the greater good, permits society to judge between him and those who assault him, but the judgment is by a jury of his peers, and the system rests finally on his vote. The nation is a trustee, holding the lives of its people in trust. It cannot gamble away those lives without betrayal of its trust.

This means there is no authority in the Government of the United States to alienate in any degree whatever the national sovereignty. The Government is itself a mere creature of the sovereign people, functioning only according to definite rules. The President and a unanimous Congress with him could not by treaty undertake to change this Government to a monarchy. Vital changes of that sort can be carried through only by the people themselves, by constitutional amendment. When, therefore, the President undertakes to change the form of government by stripping the people of a part of their sovereignty, he undertakes to do something wholly beyond his powers. The admission that the covenant implies a loss of sovereignty is an admission that even if the Senate ratified the covenant it would still not be binding on this people, because it would have been an unconstitutional transaction. So great are the safeguards which the fathers threw about the maintenance of our sovereignty.

It is not only in Article X, whereby we undertake to guarantee in perpetuity the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations of the earth, and in the articles pledging us in advance to economic warfare in specified circumstances that we are asked to sign away our right of sovereign decision. The whole covenant is shot through and through with a spirit and atmosphere of subordination. The underlying theory is, in fact, that peace can be maintained by putting in the hands of nine men the power and resources of this nation and of all nations. Unless such power is made resident in such a board, it is stated that the League would be a mere debating society.

The Lodge reservations are devised to permit the fullest—perhaps too full—participation by the United States in efforts to construct efficient machinery for the maintenance of peace and to aid the stricken nations to recover themselves. They, on the other hand, do no more than deny deed gifts of our sovereignty. They do not vitiate or impair anything in the covenant that is good; they do not even take out of it all that is evil. They are the composite effort of a number of good Americans to prevent the needless sacrifice of American institutions and rights in a purely speculative adventure. If it be treason to prevent alienation of American sovereignty, the Senate is filled with traitors of both parties, and they glory in that sort of "treason."

It has been shown that the covenant is godless. The wars waging in Europe prove that it promotes war and prevents peace. The President and his friends have admitted that the League cannot be alive unless there is a surrender to it of some part of American sovereignty. Any one of the three indictments would damn the instrument forever. Combined, they are an overwhelming argument against acceptance of it by the United States.

## IS CONTROL OF WORLD TRADE BY LEAGUE BUREAUS DESIRABLE?

**A** FORMAL and organized demand has been made that the labor section of the League of Nations organize a bureau which would be, in effect, a world clearing-house for coal. There is reported from London, also, a formidable movement looking toward the presentation to the assembly of the League of Nations, when it convenes in November, of a demand that it organize a bureau for the supervision, allocation and distribution of international foods.

The business of the United States has been manhandled for years by Government bureaus. If there is any one indictment more than any other to which the Wilson scheme of Government must plead guilty, it is that it has put into operation a program for intensive concentration at the capital not only of all political power, but also of all economic power. The Wilson regime has been obsessed with the idea of an industrial Cabinet, a ministry of transport, a ministry of fuel, a ministry of food, a ministry of cotton, a ministry of steel. A very powerful group in Washington have visioned a condition wherein the regulation now exercised over the railroads would be extended, with even more constrictive powers over all business.

The movement is not one confined to the United States only. Its counterpart is noted in the other great democracy, Great Britain, where business men complain day by day that what is throttling and choking them is not so much general social conditions, bad as they are, but the interference of Government and the constriction of business by employment of regulatory authority which serves no good purpose, but offers an almost insuperable barrier to large success.

If this tendency within the existing Governments to give the politicians a stranglehold on their national business is making progress despite the opposition to it, wherein would business be able to withstand the disciplinary and regulatory authority of the League of Nations once invoked?

The power to tax is the power to destroy; the power to regulate is the power to destroy. If the League can decide whither and when we shall ship our cotton and our wheat, and at what price, it holds a power over our industry so complete that prosperity would be outlawed.

Moreover, there is no document that is or can be written, no matter with what solemnity agreed to, that would successfully bind a free people to such interference with their affairs. Regulation of international trade by the League would arouse almost immediately such antagonisms that revolt against its edicts would be certain.

It will be said that these proposals for having the League assume super-governmental regulatory control over international business are not official. That is true, but the point is that the suggestions have been made by responsible persons or organizations, and there has not been, so far as we know, any question raised as to the right of the League, under the covenant, to assume such authority if it wished. This nation cannot afford to rely on a promise that the League would not do these things. There is none authorized to make the promise. The only safeguard against such an outcome is to have nothing to do with the League.

If there was any one single underlying principle which animated the wise founders of this nation, it was that the least government is the best government. The Wilson theory and the League of Nations theory is that the most government is the best government. Experience teaches which theory is right. The League of Nations can only become strong as its members become weak. So it was prophesied of the Federal Union and so it proved. We wonder how any sane American can vote to move the citadels of national authority from the Potomac to the Alps.

## A "RENEGADE."

Mr. Edmonds:

Please allow one of your old subscribers and constant readers to express the belief that you have made a comfortable fortune in exploiting the South in your publication, and that since you have worked your way into the class of predatory wealth you have become a renegade to your section and have gone over to the Republican party, and that your journal is now being largely used as a political organ of that party, instead of being conducted in the interest of the commercial development of the South.

Yours truly,

R. R. MANN.

August 20, 1920.

The foregoing letter gives no indication of the location from which it emanates, and the only thing that can be made out on the postmark on the envelope is "Mich." Who Mr. R. R. Mann is we do not know. Possibly, and quite probably, we think, the letter is from some anonymous coward who seeks to disguise his location and his real name by affixing a name which probably he thinks will deceive, but which is doubtless intended for "Railroad Man."

We have had to make a rule to pay no attention to the anonymous statements of men too cowardly to sign their name, with some indication of the place from which they write, but even though this signature is doubtless a wholly fictitious one, and the letter, according to the postmark, comes from Michigan, and not from the South, we are publishing it.

It is immaterial as to the question at issue whether the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has worked his way into the class of "predatory wealth" or not. Nevertheless, we are compelled with great regret to say that we have never been able to be counted among the wealthy, and we much fear that we shall never be.

If the fight in behalf of what we believe to be the best interests of the South makes us "a renegade" to a section to which this paper has been devoted since it was established, and to which the editor and the officials of the company are by birth and sentiment deeply devoted, then we will have to accept Mr. Railroad Man's designation. But we are reminded by this "renegade" statement of a letter which was received years ago, shortly after the establishment of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, from a leading cotton manufacturer in the South, who, by reason of the fact that this paper was then advocating, as it has ever since advocated, a protective tariff, wrote the editor that he was a Judas Iscariot, trying to betray the South, because of his advocacy of a protective tariff. But that cotton mill man lived to become a protective tariff man and an enthusiastic subscriber, until the time of his death, to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

In 1914 this paper began its vigorous campaign to awaken this country to the need of preparedness, when the National Administration was insisting that we needed no preparedness. While we were warning the country of the certainty that we would become involved in war at a time when President Wilson was saying that the war did not concern us, anonymous letters denouncing our policy were very much in evidence. They generally came from some cowardly pro-German who was afraid to sign his name. Sometimes they came from people who were so obsessed with a slavish devotion to party that they thought that whatever the party leaders said must be divine, and they would no more think of criticising their party leader than of criticising Heaven itself.

We are no more concerned when we are called "a renegade to the South" when we are fighting for a protective tariff for that section, or when we are denouncing the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to break down the price of cotton and other things than we were disturbed when the pro-Germans, in hearty sympathy with all the delirious activity of their countrymen in Belgium and France, were denouncing this paper because it was able to see the inevitable and dared to tell the truth without regard to whom it hit or whom it hurt.

## Country's Continued Prosperity Dependent Upon a Definite National Agricultural Policy

WE stated some months ago that no man should be elected President of the United States who was not impressed with and convinced of the necessity for the formulation of a definite national agricultural policy, as contrasted with the haphazard and economically dangerous opportunism in agriculture which has distinguished the national legislative viewpoint for more than half a century.

In his Minneapolis speech, which every farmer in America, whatever his political affiliations, should read, Senator Harding said: "The time has come when, as a nation, we must determine upon a definite agricultural policy. \* \* \* If we should unhappily choose the course of industrial and commercial promotion at the expense of agriculture, cities will continue to grow at the expense of the rural community, agriculture will inevitably break down and finally destroy the finest rural civilization with the greatest possibilities the world has ever seen."

The Senator, in the early part of his address, pointed out that it was customary to make one kind of address to one group of listeners and another to another, appealing to sections of the population by classes for votes. He declined to do that, he said, but he did have a definite message to agriculturists, and the importance of it was probably greater to the dwellers in cities than to the farmers themselves. A man may abandon his farm and still make a living, but a nation cannot abandon its farmers and still have food.

It is important that men everywhere understand the very vital point made by Senator Harding, namely, that agriculture in this country is something more than a mere struggle for sustenance. It has become a vitalized commercial industry, a process of manufacture, with the sunshine, fertility of the soil and rain as raw materials; an industry seeking its place in the competitive arenas of success. Agriculture, in other words, has ceased to be in America a ready object of exploitation, but is demanding, and is entitled to, a fair chance with labor on the one side and capital on the other.

It is of vital importance that the nation recognize the right of the farmer to receive a fair profit for his toil. This is what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has been fighting for these many years. "We must at once set about the development of a system of agriculture which will enable us to feed our people abundantly, with some to spare for export in years of plenty, and at prices which will insure to the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly comparable to those offered by the cities. A sound system of agriculture cannot be maintained on any other basis. Anything short of a fair return upon invested capital and a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil and insure against natural hazards will drive large numbers of farmers to the cities."

If agriculture can be put on the basis where the rest of the nation sanctions its right to a fair share in the rewards of life, there will be no more illiteracy in the South, and none of that awful poverty under which cotton producers have suffered, particularly the colored serfs. The white people themselves were so crushed down for years that they could not properly take care of their own children.

Senator Harding epitomizes his plans for relief in seven points: (1) Agricultural representation in the administrative agencies of the Government; (2) the right of farmers co-operatively to market their products; (3) a study of methods whereby to avoid the violent fluctuation of markets, looking

toward reasonable stabilization; (4) termination of price-fixing by the Government and an end to the Government's vicious drives against food prices at set seasonal periods; (5) liberal administration of the Farm Loan Act, with the object of ameliorating the evils of tenancy; (6) prompt transportation service, and (7) a protective tariff for agriculture.

The right of farmers co-operatively to market their product is now being bitterly attacked by the Department of Justice. If that is what the anti-trust law means, then the anti-trust law is an instrument of tyranny and an economic monstrosity.

Senator Harding does not believe that it will be possible to veto the law of supply and demand, or that farm prices will not respond to large or meager crops, but he does not believe, apparently, that application of the well-known principles under which business in general operates will serve to prevent gluts and their attendant ruin. A way of stabilizing prices, to illustrate, is distribution of the marketing of cotton over twelve months, but the plan to do that is savagely denounced, unfortunately, by men high in the Government and by others. Only last week we were forced to point out that certain bankers in the South were promising aid in financing the cotton crop for 60 days only. Friendly help of that sort is a poisoned dart. The South has had too much of that sort of "help."

Producers everywhere will rejoice at the Senator's denunciation of seasonal drives against food prices. "The ostensible purpose of such drives is to reduce the price the consumer pays for food. The actual result is unjustly to depress for a time the prices the farmer receives for his grains and livestock, but with no appreciable reduction in the price the consumer pays. Such drives simply give the speculator and the profiteer additional opportunities to add to their exactions, while they add to the uncertainty and discouragement under which the farmer is laboring during this period of readjustment."

We have repeatedly exposed in these columns the fact that the Government has made a habit of waiting until harvest time each year, then launching a drive against prices and so aiding speculators to buy at low prices the farmers' products and so, later on, put in his own pockets the profits which the farmers should have got. These drives have been little less than infamous. They represent political chicanery, a sort of scheme to buy city votes by sacrificing the agriculturist. It would pay the South, for instance, to go back and find what the Government was doing in the matter of cotton each September and October for the past few years. The inquiry might open the eyes of many who have assumed that the Government was friendly to cotton, or to any agricultural pursuit. It will take a lot of explaining to prove that it is wise to conduct drives against prices at harvest time, but to acquiesce in high prices at other times. Senator Harding promises, if elected, to stop such outrageous practices. So his pledge has been given, and there are millions who will look to him for its fulfilment.

We want to see protection thoroughly nationalized, as it must be. It is an almost epochal development that the Republican party, through its nominee, now definitely pledges itself to so expand the protective program that agriculture shall enjoy its share of the benefits. Agriculture is no more able to compete with the pauper labor of the East than is a steel factory or any other industry. Our farmers too long have been put on a basis with the coolie. But there is in America no room for coolie farmers, a peasantry of serfs or millions of persons condemned to ignorance and poverty because they

till the soil. There is a standard of farm life which must be maintained and even improved materially. That means that American agriculture must work on a cost basis far different from the basis in most countries. It may mean higher prices for consumers than would otherwise be probable, but it would mean also the permanency of this nation. If viewed as nothing more than insurance against Bolshevism and ruin, it would be a premium well paid. The farmer wants a fair chance, and that is all he wants, but he is not getting it when the domestic market is made a dumping ground for the cheap products of countries where squalor is the farmers' bedmate, and the beast is as well housed as its master.

We do not believe the South can afford to go along another four years as the economic football of men who use its votes to obtain power and then use their power to abuse the South. We do not believe the South can afford any longer to acquiesce in policies which deny its products protection of any sort, which sacrifices its interests to the supposed interests of the city. Not only the cotton industry, but the peanut industry, the tobacco industry, the fruit industry, the mining industry as well, are at the Rubicon. It is not fair that these industries be put up against a hopeless economic battle. The leaders, who know economics, must cease to conceal their knowledge and come out flat-footed for what they know will benefit the South. As someone has said, "Get the nation behind cotton." That is the thought. The whole nation ought to be behind cotton, and behind wheat, and behind all of the products of the soil. Prices can never be permanently lowered by taking people off the farm; they can be lowered ultimately by putting more people on the farms, and the way to do that is to make the rewards of farming worth while.

It would be a fine thing if Governor Cox also would dedicate himself and his Administration absolutely to the extremely promising program which Senator Harding has laid down.

### THE DESPERATE FIGHT FOR THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE Bache Review of New York, in discussing the prohibition issue, says:

"The fastening upon this country of the American prohibition law is one of the most amazing exhibitions of the faulty workings of a democracy that has ever been witnessed. Here has been put over upon a population of a hundred millions of people a net which is intended to completely change their habits, and they have been enmeshed and entangled in it almost without their knowledge.

"A vast majority of the people were for the abolition of the saloon. The evils of intemperance were deplored. The corrupting influence of the saloon in politics was almost universally and bitterly condemned.

"Using this abhorrence of practically unregulated traffic in strong drink as a smoke screen, the free and easy temperament of our people was taken advantage of and legislation was pushed along under cover that has tried to tie up in steel straps the personal liberty of every individual. Such legislation cannot stand, no matter how shrewdly and cunningly it has been mixed up with the Constitution. The evil effects of this violent and arbitrary movement for forcing the extreme views of a perverted and fanatical minority upon a great nation are beginning to be felt adversely."

The Bache Review is published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, of New York, and we would invite the attention of the editor of the Review to the fact that when he refers to "the extreme views of a perverted and fanatical minority" he must include such men as F. A. Vanderlip, Judge Gary, Thos. A. Edison, and thousands of others of equal standing in the business world who have for a long time urgently sought to bring about the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation or importation of alcoholic beverages. And just before starting to Europe Judge Gary published a state-

ment heartily commanding the work of prohibition and its effect upon the country.

Any man who studies the statistics of the jails and penitentiaries of the country sees that crime has been lessened, and finds that where men had been wasting their money on drink they are now able to buy clothes and shoes and groceries for their families. And yet there are men throughout the country who are fighting against prohibition, though the abolition of prohibition would bring back a reign of crime, of broken-hearted women and of suffering children, whose sufferings would be due to the drunkenness of parents encouraged thereto by the action of those who are trying to abolish the prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

The Review is absolutely incorrect when it says that this constitutional amendment was brought about by a "perverted and fanatical minority" of the country. The entire country had full opportunity during the 25 years of work to understand every phase of the liquor traffic and of the fight of prohibition against liquor.

It is lamentable fact that Baltimore is to be disgraced by the organization of a society formed for the purpose of repealing the Constitutional Amendment against alcohol, and that there are some men of standing in the community who are taking part in this work and who view the situation like the editor of the Bache Review. But these people refuse to recognize that the moral sentiment of the country is against the whole liquor traffic; that alcohol has been one of the worst curses of humanity from early days down to the present time; that it has destroyed more people, body and soul, and brought more suffering upon humanity than all the wars of the world. As well might men advocate war as a pastime for the world as to advocate the abolition of the prohibition amendment, and when reputable institutions, such as Bache & Co., make such absurd statements as that the prohibition amendment was carried through by "a perverted and fanatical minority," they entirely overlook the truth of the matter and ignore the efforts for years of men like Gary, Vanderlip, Edison and thousands of others who stand at the very forefront of American industrial and financial operations.

### A VACANCY WHICH SHOULD BE FILLED BY A MAN OF ACHIEVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

WE have been asked who are the members of the Federal Reserve Board. They are: Ex officio—Secretary of the Treasury David Franklin Houston, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams; W. P. G. Harding, Governor; Edmund Platt, Vice-Governor; Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin.

These six men hold in their hands the financial destinies of this nation, and indirectly of the world.

Two men, appointed for political reasons, combining with one of the regular members, can dominate the entire financial situation. As a matter of fact, the two ex-officio members do virtually control the Board, according to current belief.

There is one vacancy on the Board. Henry A. Moehlenpah's term expired on August 9. He has retired and is not to be reappointed.

The people of the United States will not be content with the appointment of a puppet to the vacancy. They would like to have a man of conspicuous attainments take his place in this high council of finance. They would like to have the appointee be a man not already dedicated to the restrictive, pessimistic and backward policy of which the Board is now enamored. They would like to have the new member a man of achievement in business, not circumscribed by too long immersion in banking only. Those who oppose radical deflation as ruinous would like to have on the Board a representative of their views.

## The Lesson of Russia's Bolshevism Must Be Studied by America

**I**N these days when one reads the story of the French Revolution, with all of its indescribable horrors, he is apt to think of it as something that happened in long bygone days, under a different civilization than that of which we so vainly boast. Prior to the last year or two it was not conceivable that there could in this day and generation come another revolution matching in its horrors that which deluged France in blood. But those of us who had fondly imagined that men had ceased to be brutes have had to learn many hard lessons.

A few years before he was overthrown, President Diaz told the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that Mexico had reached such an advanced stage of civilization and development that there would never be another revolution in that country. His life, he said, was no longer at all essential to the safety of Mexico. His country, he believed, had been developed to such a point where it was to be for all time to come one of the outstanding civilized nations of the world.

During the time spent in Mexico the writer had many opportunities of meeting the leading business and public men of that country. The men of affairs appeared to be big, broad business leaders. The mercantile establishments of the City of Mexico prior to Diaz's overthrow were far and away ahead of those in Baltimore. Vast wealth was in evidence everywhere. Palatial homes lined some of the great residence streets. More superb equipages than had ever been seen on Fifth avenue, New York, on every Sunday afternoon crowded the great boulevard which led to Chapultepec Park. The public men met during that visit were highly educated, courtly and hospitable to the extreme. No one could ever have imagined that beneath that veneer of splendid education and civilization lived the brute forces which for the last 10 years have deluged Mexico with blood.

When John R. Mott, the international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., returned a few years ago from his fourth visit to Russia, having gone as a member of the Root Commission at President Wilson's request, he made an address in Baltimore the night before Kerensky was overthrown, in which he said he had found more really great men in Russia than in any other country he had ever visited, and he had visited every civilized nation in the world—more really great men, said he, than he had found even in the United States.

This but tallied with the information which other men who had visited Russia had brought back to this country. A noted American minister who some years ago often lectured on Russia, basing his statements on an intimate study on the ground of the conditions prevailing in that country, said that, while he had attended the coronation of the two Popes and heard the marvelous singing of the wonderful chorus trained for these occasions; while he had heard the great oratorios in New York, and Berlin, and Paris, and London, never in all his life had he heard such sublime music as in the churches of Russia, nor did he ever expect until he reached the Heavenly Land to hear such singing as was constantly heard in the great churches of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

In art and science many Russians were men of outstanding world eminence. In the Kremlin in the city of Moscow there was the throneroom where had been gathered through centuries the superb thrones and crowns of the countries which had been conquered and absorbed into Russia. Wealth almost beyond imagination was in evidence in this great treasure-house and in the superb buildings of the Greek Orthodox Church, which numbered more than 100,000,000 adherents.

Simple-hearted as the peasants were, freed from slavery to the number of more than 40,000,000 shortly before our Civil War, they longed for education and for the ownership of land. Their ignorance was in many respects dense, but as against

their poverty and illiteracy was the mighty wealth and the superb homes and the marvelous expression of the highest development of riches in the homes of the highly educated and the wealthier classes. Perhaps the difference was not very much greater than that which to some extent can be found here and there in America between the hut of some poor cotton grower and the vast wealth of New York, but in Russia the number of poor in proportion to wealth and education was greater than elsewhere.

That a civilization such as Russia had developed, a religious life which took deep hold on so many of its people—for Protestantism was rapidly spreading throughout Russia, though a large majority of its people adhered to the Greek Catholic Church—could be suddenly overthrown and murder run rampant, surpassing the wildest orgies of the bloody revolution of France, would have seemed well-nigh impossible to contemplate a few years ago. And yet a revolution, by the side of which that of France seems tame, is the revolution through which Russia has been passing for several years. Lenin and Trotsky and their followers have brought about a condition of crime, of carnage, of blood, of robbery, of looting, of bestiality such as no other country in human history has ever had to endure.

It has seemed almost impossible to believe that men like Trotsky and his gang, who had seen something of civilization in this country, could return to Russia and glory and gloat in murder merely for self-advancement; in robbery and in every crime which hell itself could suggest, merely for individual enrichment and position. And yet, such is the story.

In "A Prisoner of Trotsky's," just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, Col. Andrew Kalpaschnikoff has written a story which grips the very soul of the reader, for it paints in simple lines a picture of horrors inconceivably devilish and almost beyond the power of the human mind to grasp. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff is vouched for by ex-Ambassador David R. Francis, who was in touch with him and his work in the early days of the revolution while Mr. Francis was representing this country in Russia and was himself a constant witness of the horrors so graphically depicted in this book.

Every man and woman in America should read "A Prisoner of Trotsky's." In no other way is it possible to visualize the conditions prevailing in Russia and the cause for all of these horrors and for the activity of Russia, at present still under Bolshevik rule. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff believes Russia will yet be redeemed by the Russian people, who will sooner or later overthrow the Bolsheviks and give Russia its rightful place as one of the great nations of the world. He credits Russia with having 150,000,000 people of pure Russian blood, who love their country with undying devotion, and whose co-operation in part with the Bolshevik element was because they had been taught to believe that the safety of Russia as a country depended upon the reign of Bolshevism.

It should be remembered, as we have previously stated, and as is mentioned by Ambassador Francis and by Colonel Kalpaschnikoff, that when Trotsky left this country for Russia he was taken off the ship at Halifax and held by the British Government. Neither Ambassador Francis nor Colonel Kalpaschnikoff state the reason for this, but Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and many others have repeatedly said that it was because our secret service men and those of Great Britain knew definitely that Trotsky had sailed for Russia for the express purpose of bringing on this Bolshevik revolution.

All that Colonel Kalpaschnikoff writes of Trotsky shows that that was his object when he left America, and in refusing to recall his passports after we knew his intention and while the British Government held him at Halifax, we bear an awful

burden of responsibility for the conditions which have prevailed in Russia for the last few years.

When a Constitutional Assembly of what was supposed to be Free Russia was called by Trotsky and his crowd, 85 per cent of the members were renegade Socialist compatriots of Trotsky from East Side New York city, others who gathered from all parts of the world, and who were by the power of Trotsky and Lenin made members of the assembly supposed to represent Russia. Only 15 per cent of members of this new body supposed to govern the nation were men of the old regime.

Think for a moment of what it has meant to the world's civilization, to the overthrow of the Russian Government and Russia's withdrawal from its fight against Germany, that 85 per cent of the members of this assembly, organized to control that mighty country, had followed Trotsky from East Side New York and from other socialistic centers of the world. And yet some people profess not to fear the power of socialism, which is but another name for Bolshevism. Walking the streets of every big city in America are thousands and in some tens of thousands of men of the Trotsky type—men in whom the brute instinct and the lust for blood is just as ready to act as was Trotsky and his crowd when conditions in Russia permitted them to get the chance.

In the name of Christianity and of civilization, men and women of this country should read and reread "A Prisoner of Trotsky's," and study it not merely as the story of horrors in Russia, but study it in the light of the fact that when once the brute instinct below the surface, latent in millions of human beings, can find an opportunity for expression, horrors such as those seen in Russia may be duplicated in any part of the world.

Civilization owes it to itself to study the story of Russia's overthrow and of the fearful reign of crime so succinctly and graphically told by Colonel Kalpaschnikoff. His story is simply a narrative of what happened to him from day to day, and what came under his own cognizance, as day after day unfolded the horrors which the Bolshevik leaders so gleefully and gloatingly brought forth. They were busy night and day condemning to death men and women without trial, and for no other offense than that they had been men and women of affairs and of social position under the old regime. Unbridled passion, limitless ambition, hearts which had nothing but unholy designs of evil, brains brilliantly acute to devise new methods of murder and of control of Russia's vast population and wealth filled all Russia with a saturnalia of crime blacker than anything which human history knows.

The lesson of Russia, like the lesson of Mexico, is one of profound significance to America. No man or woman in America can afford to miss studying that lesson and taking it to heart.

While Colonel Kalpaschnikoff has rendered a great service to his own country and has shown the real possibilities of Russia, which he hopes will yet be redeemed, he has rendered a still greater service to America and to all civilized nations by this simple portrayal of the daily affairs in his own life and those surrounding him while held for five months as a prisoner of Trotsky's.

#### ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

**I**N discussing the financial system now prevailing throughout England, the Sun and New York Herald says:

"This large increase in loans, with only a slight growth in deposit, proves that the British banker has overcome the evil of lending a customer more than he needs simply to have him keep

part of the loan on deposit so as to allow the bank to lend it and thus allow the bank to collect double interest."

We presume that the New York Sun is aware of the fact that under the action of the Federal Reserve Board in lessening credits, banks in many cases are now demanding that depositors shall keep on hand a very much larger proportion of their borrowings than heretofore. If a man needs \$10,000, for instance, instead of being able to secure that amount from the banks for his purpose, many banks are demanding that he borrow a larger sum and leave the balance on deposit. In some cases they require a certified check for the difference between the amount needed and the amount borrowed in order that the borrower cannot check out the difference, but that the bank may be able to use it in lending to other people.

This is an iniquitous scheme which should never be permitted, but the banks are excusing themselves on the ground that the Federal Reserve Board is charging them so high a rate of interest (whereas by State laws they are limited to 6 per cent in some cases) that they would lose money unless they made a man borrow more than he needs, and while getting interest from him on the difference they are able to lend it out to somebody else and get another interest from the other borrower.

Such is one of the outcomes of the most unwise action of the Federal Reserve Board. But this is only one of illustrations without number which indicate the shortsighted policy of that organization as now constituted.

#### GEORGIA'S ASTONISHING ACCEPTANCE OF WATSON MUST BE ATTRIBUTED TO A DECLINE IN THAT STATE OF RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP, SAYS THE NEW YORK WORLD.

**T**HE nomination of Thomas E. Watson for United States Senator at the Democratic primaries in Georgia is an evidence of political demoralization without a recent parallel. For 20 years he has made no pretense that he is a Democrat.

"When the Populist party died he persisted in all its vagaries and violences and added thereto religious, racial and social bigotries which in any enlightened community should have consigned him to political oblivion. That such a man can be made a United States Senator by a progressive and prosperous State is a sorry commentary on the Democracy of the South.

"Like John Randolph of Roanoke, whom he resembles in some respects, Mr. Watson has made himself politically impossible, first by his bitter personal animosities and secondly by his incurable demagogic.

"Georgia's astonishing acceptance of Watson must be attributed in part to the deplorable decline in that State of responsible political leadership. He did not drive the men of commanding influence from the field. They practically abandoned it in his favor or that of any other irresponsible agitator." —From the New York World.

The New York World is wrong. Georgia has many splendid men capable of leadership in State and national affairs, but the machine politicians were so determined to ram the League of Nations, and all it represents of internationalism versus Americanism and of socialism versus sanity, down the throat of the country that Georgia took even Watson in preference.

The action of Georgia, one of the most progressive States of the country, is only indicative of the determination of the American people to be free and independent and to refuse to yield to the false and autocratic demand that we surrender our sovereignty into the control of European and Asiatic nations. We are sorry for Georgia, but better is even Tom Watson against the League of Nations than any other man tied by political influence to the League of Nations covenant.

## Is There Any Danger of Bolshevism in America?

IN a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Mr. W. M. McCormick, a leading business man of Baltimore, writes as follows:

"I believe a few strong articles on Bolshevism—what it means and where it tends—would be of interest and benefit to our people. You could draw comparisons between the object and aim of our Government and what Bolshevism stands for, arranging in such a way that the article could be cut out and tacked up in factories, thus letting our people know the truth on the subject."

"Even in a small town like York, Pa., there is an association with over 200 members, all I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviks, working together for the same end. In Baltimore, no doubt, there is a much larger organization, and if we don't do something now to stop this evil, it will be a much harder proposition to overcome when times get harder."

"Of course, conditions will eventually become normal again, but in the meantime our people will have to go to work in earnest and give a square deal all round, otherwise there is very likely to be trouble."

"I think it is a subject worthy of your consideration."

"From what I can ascertain most of the trouble is caused by foreigners, chiefly Russians and Poles; the desire to get something for nothing and failure to give a square deal."

The suggestion made by Mr. W. M. McCormick is in line with what we have been trying for several years to urge upon the people of this country. The Bolshevik campaign, financed largely from Russia by Trotsky and his gang of cut-throats and murderers and looters, has been spread broadcast throughout America. There is probably scarcely a laboring man anywhere in the country who has not had presented to him in one form or another Bolshevik literature, and not only once, but many times, for the campaign which is being financed from Russia covers the world in its activities and is tireless in the vigor with which it is pursued. To affect to disregard the danger shows an exceedingly narrow view of what has taken place in the world during the last six years.

A few days ago the writer was asked to make an address to the guests of a mountain hotel where he was stopping. He discussed the menace of Bolshevism to America, and pointed out some of the influences that were at work to develop the Bolshevik spirit in this country. Many of the guests, and especially the women, seemed greatly surprised to think there was any real menace of Bolshevism in America. Quite a number of them in private conversation after the talk said that they did not think it possible that the working people of America could be misled by Bolshevism, for they had too high a faith in the American workingman to believe that he could be led astray and seek the overturn of this Government in connection with the Bolshevik campaign throughout the world. When they were reminded that there are 17,000,000 people of alien birth in our country, and of the total increase in population during the last 20 years nearly 50 per cent were immigrants largely from Southern Europe, they recognized that this was a danger which they had not seriously taken into account. Indeed, in their boastful confidence, which is one of America's greatest dangers, they had not stopped to consider that there was any menace of any kind confronting this country, and the very fact that they had so completely failed to visualize the situation was an indication of how little intelligent American men and women are comprehending the forces that are at work in this country and throughout the world, seeking to overturn all governments and give chaos full sway where civilization has reigned.

When people stop to think that in the early summer of 1914 it would have seemed unbelievable that within a few months all Europe would be a great slaughter-house, and that within two years from that time the United States

would have to send 2,000,000 soldiers across the water to fight in behalf of civilization, how can anyone for a moment think that anything is impossible in these days?

The people who are not thinking seriously on these subjects are not only overlooking the 17,000,000 aliens in America, but they are giving no heed to the fact that, while there are millions of superb American citizens among the working classes of the country, there are at the same time many thousands of the most radical labor agitators, who are at present holding a dominating position in many labor unions.

With strikes all over the country, almost invariably in these days accompanied by riots and murder, as in the case of the Brooklyn Street Railway strike, where men of American birth have been among those guilty of murder, of stoning of the cars occupied by women and children, of setting fire to buildings in which many men were housed, we must learn that back of all the veneer of the civilization of the world is a great deal of the brute instinct. If this were not so we would not have the saturnalia of crime which at times sweeps over different communities. We would not have the wickedness that is rampant throughout the land. Men who commit murder are of the same type who would gladly join in any revolutionary campaign which opened up the possibility of some great looting operation, and when these men are led by crafty, designing spirits, always ready for a campaign of evil, no man has a right in these days to say that rampant Bolshevism is not a possibility in this country.

Judge Charles E. Chidsey of Mississippi, in his article in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of last week, pointed out that in the French Revolution 300,000 men in control of the Government dominated 26,000,000 people and put to death 3,000,000. In Russia it is estimated that there are only 600,000 members of Trotsky's communistic party, and yet controlling the Government and its sources of wealth and of military force, this small number is dominating 150,000,000 people and carrying on the greatest campaign of murder and looting which the world has ever known.

The propaganda of the Bolsheviks is vigorous, aggressive, untiring and world-wide in its operations. It would seem that Satan himself is fighting in the Bolshevik campaign as the best opportunity in all human history for destroying civilization and Christianity. And yet the people of this country are doing almost nothing to counteract this propaganda. Business men are doing little or nothing, comparatively speaking, to come in intimate touch with their employees, or to furnish them with literature to offset Bolshevik literature. The poison of Bolshevism is being pumped into the life of millions of people in this country, and the American business men are furnishing no antidote.

Some months ago Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis said that a friend of his, who is one of the leading business men of the country, had been giving very close study to the matter, and had recently said that if the people of this country realized the danger they would be glad to give one-half of all their property if by doing so they could safeguard the balance.

And yet America is asleep and the engine of destruction is rushing on.

### Standing for the Right.

W. R. WEEKS, vice-president Hoyer Lumber Co., Wilmington, N. C.—I have been an interested reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a long time, and wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your stand for right, especially on the German question.

## SERIOUS PROBLEMS THE SOUTH MUST FACE BECAUSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

**J**UDGE CHAS. E. CHIDSEY of Pascagoula, Miss., who in his contributions to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD always has something interesting to say, writing in regard to woman suffrage and the danger which it opens up in the South, says:

"I have observed that while the white women, or at least a large percentage of them, are indifferent to the new power conferred upon them, that the negro women are eager to exercise the franchise. For the past 45 years the South has been engaged in the work of eliminating the negro from politics, and did not legally succeed until 1890 on the adoption of the present Constitution of Mississippi, and now the South has undone all of this work and, besides, put the ballot into the hands of some three million negro women. The negro holds today, or will soon hold, the balance of political power in this nation, and it needs no argument to show that he will not be slow to take advantage of this point."

"During the war I had to make out a number of questionnaires and I was surprised to find that the percentage of illiteracy among the whites was greater than among the blacks, and some of the finest penmanship that I have ever seen was by negro men and women who had been educated in negro schools. In making out papers for civil service, I have found that there are about four negro applicants for civil service examination to one white person. The negroes are most eager to enter the civil service, while very few white men or boys seem to be ambitious in that direction. I have observed, and the school trustees confirm my observation, that the negroes are more ambitious and are ready to make any kind of a sacrifice for an education, while the whites as a usual thing seem indifferent to it. A negro girl in this city, who had been employed by a white family for some two years, lately announced that she would not retain her position as she had saved up her wages and was going to a negro college for women in North Carolina. Many such cases may be cited. A member of the Mississippi Legislature at the last session, on the debate on the 'Compulsory Education Bill,' stated: 'I want to tell you people something. The people of the South are more in need of compulsory education than is the negro.'

"These things are not pleasant, but, whether we like it or not, we must deal with the thing that is, and not the thing that ought to be; for the thing that is must, sooner or later, bring forth the thing that is going to be. If the South thinks it is going to settle the problem of negro suffrage in the old 'Ku-Klux-Klan' method, it is making a mistake, and it would be well for it to remember, that the constant stream of emigration of the negro from the South will give this race the balance of power in the North, if not in the South. Three hundred thousand men, or, if you prefer, six hundred thousand men and women, by getting control of the Congressional delegations and the Legislatures of the Western States and States north of the Mason and Dixon line, may write an amendment to the Constitution and force upon the people of the South that which it dreads most—political and social equality with the negro. While the newspapers of the South are giving so much space to the discussion of the League of Nations, would it not be well for them to take a day off and consider, for a moment, the problems at home? Should the League of Nations be adopted, would it have the right and power to settle the matter of home rule, or shall America leave its own house in disorder while regulating the affairs of the old world?"

## LESSENED OUTPUT MEANS HIGHER COST.

**A**N important manufacturing concern in the South, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"We have equipment enough to fill four or five times the amount of orders that we do fill, but the railroad companies will not furnish us empties in which to ship. It seems that the South must suffer in order that New England may be supplied. We are not receiving over 10 per cent of the cars that we could load, and we are having to sell what product we do get out at a price we are almost ashamed of in order to make both ends meet. There is indeed an enormous amount of work going out calling for our product, but it is absolutely impossible to connect up without empty cars."

This is but an illustration of how decreased output necessitates a higher price in order to prevent bankruptcy. Here is a concern with orders for its full capacity, but with cars equalling only 10 per cent of its needs, and in order that this

small output may take care of the heavy expenses of operating, a very high price must be charged.

The same thing holds true in every line of business. Decreased production by reason of the action of the Federal Reserve Board and the lack of transportation have combined to force many concerns into financial losses or bankruptcy, or else compelled them to sell their product at a price which is almost prohibitive to the buyer. This is not the fault of the manufacturer or producer. He is confronted with conditions in the lack of credit and lack of cars which, merely to keep from going into bankruptcy, compel him to charge a price which, as in this case, people are almost ashamed to put on their product.

It is a lamentable situation which we confront, but until there is more credit and until the railroads provide more transportation we shall be compelled to see a lessened volume of output, producing higher cost to the buyer.

## PATRIOTIC REVOLT AGAINST LEAGUE OF NATIONS PACT.

**T**HREE is an Americanism which rises above the passions of partisanship. Men whose forefathers fought that this country might be free are not likely to vote for its enslavement.

Into what a low condition has the President plunged the Democratic party when Georgia, the very heart of the South, prefers to swallow Tom Watson rather than to gulp down the League of Nations!

We said months ago, when the President demanded a solemn referendum on the League, that we also favored such a referendum, for we were convinced that it would result in such an overwhelming repudiation of Mr. Wilson's propositions that not for a hundred years to come would any American statesman propose to his countrymen the surrender of their patrimony and the revocation of the Declaration of Independence.

The Georgians voted overwhelmingly at the Presidential primaries against the Administration proposals, but a technical process put the State in the position of supporting the League at San Francisco. So, in last week's primary, the voters were caught in the stage scenery. They had to take the League or take Tom Watson, but as between an individual and a principle, they decided to be right on the principle, if wrong on the individual. Moreover, the protest against Wilson policies was so pronounced that it seems to have resulted in some sort of "vindication" for former Senator Hardwick, whose representation of the soviet emissary Martens was in line with previous activities of the man.

The revolt in Georgia is typical of what is going to happen all over the country. The whole nation resents the position in which it has been placed. It is not simply antagonistic to the League Covenant, but is angered by it. This is plainly indicated by the New Hampshire result, where Senator Moses, despite his opposition to dual suffrage and his antagonism to the bill devised to prevent a German dye monopoly in America, was overwhelmingly endorsed.

The intelligence of the nation has been shocked by the refusal of the President and his few supporters in the Senate to accept sensible and sane reservations, which would, in the main, have put the nation's sanction on the Chief Magistrate's work abroad and have permitted the experiment with the League to continue on broad lines, certainly on lines broad enough to determine the value of the experimentation.

There are local conditions which prevent some of the other Southern States from speaking so boldly as Georgia has spoken, but the anti-League sentiment is not by any means confined to Georgia. It is everywhere. It is more than likely to produce astounding reversals in the electoral college.

## SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO PROTECTIVE TARIFF BASED ON FALLACIOUS GROUNDS.

PROTECTION for agricultural products against the pauper labor of the Orient is Southern doctrine, originated by the South, steadfastly supported by the South and made an elementary feature of Southern policy in the days when the South dominated the Government.

The first tariff act ever enacted by the United States was the Act of 1789, when Washington was President, and it imposed a duty of 16 cents per pound on all importations of indigo. The planting of indigo was at that time one of the principal industries of the South, particularly of the coast country of South Carolina, and the intelligent planters of that time, whose business acumen has never been adequately recognized, led them inescapably to the conviction that their prosperity and well-being depended on legislation that would defend them against the unfair competition of the Orient.

There is nothing new in the present demand of the South for a protective tariff that will nourish the peanut, the tobacco, the cotton, the sugar, the fruit, and even the corn industries of the nation. It is an old policy, even if it was abandoned for a period, and it was a policy that while operative was attended by prosperity of a sort which has been conspicuously absent in a non-protective era.

A virtual world monopoly in cotton, brought about by American inventive genius, rendered unnecessary a tariff on that product, particularly in an era when production was by big estates, the owners of which were financially able to market the crop to advantage. But the increase in cotton production elsewhere, the vast quantity raised by small producers and the new value given by modern discovery to cottonseed have brought about a condition which renders it requisite not only that the higher grades of cotton be protected against Egyptian competition, but also that the worth of the seed be salvaged.

The essential principles of the democracy are governmental, not economic. Free trade is simply a theory which has been grafted on to the democracy. Men can be good Democrats and at the same time be good protectionists. It is a fallacy, steadfastly preached by minor politicians, that in some way the race problem and free trade are intertwined. Some of these politicians pretend that for the South to adopt a sane economic policy and stand for its own prosperity and well-being would be to re-establish negro domination. They seldom argue that free trade is better for the South than protection, but they say that the South must be willing to endure poverty and sacrifice in order to maintain white control. They state a dilemma where none exists and gore the South on its horn.

If the good old South Carolinians of a century and a quarter ago found protection for a chief agricultural product to be not only wise but essential, surely the South of today can likewise demand protection on agricultural products without impairment of its conscience or its soul.

## THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT YIELD "ONE IOTA."

WE could not justify our action to our own people and our own conscience if we yielded one iota to the men in the anthracite coal fields who are violating the contract so recently entered into between themselves, the coal operators and the Government of the United States.—President Wilson.

## MANY OF THE COTTON GROWERS' ENEMIES ARE SOUTHERN MEN.

**I**N the summer of 1919 C. P. Ellis & Co., prominent cotton dealers of New Orleans, issued a circular which we vigorously criticised at that time, in which they endeavored to point out reasons why, in their opinion, there could be no combination of the cotton growers which would advance the price of cotton. In the course of one of their statements they said:

"It is well known that the great bulk of the cotton crop is raised by the small farmer, whose wife and children constitute his only help; hence all these ridiculous estimates of the cost of production are unworthy of consideration. For the same reason it is now, always has been and always will be impossible to co-ordinate or organize this element and secure any general concert of action."

Commenting on that statement, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of August 21, 1919, said:

"Mr. Ellis thus claimed that the great bulk of the cotton is raised by the small farmer, whose wife and children constitute his only help," and, based on the claim of enforced slavery for the women and children, he argues against a price of cotton which would take the women and children out of the cotton field.

"Truly He who spake as never man spake said:

"And a man's foes shall be they of his own household."

"Many of the worst enemies of the cotton growers are men in the South who live by the sufferings of the 'women and children' of the small farmer."

That Messrs. Ellis & Co. are still carrying on their aggressive campaign against a fair and living price for cotton is indicated by a statement issued by them on August 26 of this year, in which they said:

"We have been persistent and consistent for months in voicing the view that the prices of cotton and other commodities could not be supported. The writer notified the editor of Commerce and Finance, when July contracts in New York, under the influence of flagrant manipulation, were selling at 43.75, that *we were seeing the last of 40-cent cotton*. Since then prices have declined 12 cents per pound, \$60 per bale, or *double the actual value of the article following the outbreak of the war in 1914*. This great decline, however, still leaves the price four or five times greater than it was at the beginning of the war. Meanwhile, Europe's buying power has been immensely restricted. The German, for instance, finds his mark worth only one-twelfth of what it was in ante-bellum days, and with the price four times greater, if he wants cotton, he must pay *about forty times as much* as he did before the war. Obviously, he can't afford it. The same argument applies in somewhat lesser degree to England, France and Italy, and in greater degree to Austria and the Slavic States. Hence, regardless of *what it has cost* to raise his crop, we should consider the inexorable law of supply and demand. In July, 1914, predictions of less than ten million were current, yet we raised sixteen million! Just so this year; from the threat of a crop failure we are present promised one of the largest yields in the history of the trade. Seasonable rains throughout the summer have removed all fear of devastating drought, hot winds, etc., and only an abnormally early killing frost stands in the way of a bumper crop."

The men who boasted that because the bulk of the South's cotton crop was raised by small farmers, so hopelessly poor that **their wives and children had to do most of the work**, are still gloating over the decline which has taken place, without one word in behalf of the grower by whose work many people, even many cotton gamblers in the South, as well as throughout the rest of the world, are being enriched.

To people who rejoice that the grower has so little power of co-ordination and co-operation as to save himself from destruction **because the wives and the children do much of the work in the field** we commend the following statement from an article written by Mr. Bradford Knapp, Chief of the Extension Work (South) of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last October:

"I know that the world wants cheap cotton to clothe its nakedness, but may God forgive the man who wants it at the price of women's labor and children's labor in the cotton fields. Those of us who have loved the South because of its

possibilities, who have realized the wrongs of its past history, and who have devoted long days, months and years of hard work to help solve its difficult and intricate problems in order that it might be a stronger, safer and better agricultural part of this great nation, have dreamed of a change of economic conditions which would put the Southern farm woman on a better basis in her relation to production and the farm home."

And to that we would like to add a statement which appeared in the editorial columns of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of October 2, 1919, and we heartily commend these two statements to all who have no word of pity and sympathy for the women and children in the cotton fields, but who do all in their power to prevent the price which would take the women and children out of the cotton field. The quotation from the editorial of October 2, 1919, to which we invite the attention of all Southern, Northern or European people who are unconcerned as to whether the grower gets a paying price for his cotton—and we wish that we had a command of the English language sufficient to make the statement stronger—is as follows:

"Every man who seeks to break down the price of cotton is to the extent of his ability and influence striving to impoverish the cotton grower, to keep small children in the cotton field instead of in school, and to keep hundreds of thousands of women at work in the fields instead of caring for their homes, their husbands and their children; he is striving, consciously or unconsciously, to keep millions of people in the slavery of poverty and ignorance more desperate by far than the slavery of the black man prior to the Civil War. Every manufacturer, every cotton factor, every speculator who seeks to bear the cotton market is guilty of a crime which in this day is more culpable than was the trade of the slave-driver in olden days."

## INDICATIONS POINT TO LARGE CROPS FOR 1920.

ACCORDING to the Agricultural Department's forecast of the country's crop production, based on indications of crop conditions September 1, the total yield of all grain estimated for 1920 is next to the largest in our history. Of course, between now and the end of harvest time weather conditions may cause much damage, especially to the corn crop, which is estimated at 3,131,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 bushels more than the record crop of 1912. However, if crop conditions remain as reported on September 1, and if maturity of late corn is permitted by the holding off of frost, this country will produce a total grain crop of 5,817,600,000 bushels or more, compared with the final yield of 5,543,900,000 bushels of total grain in 1919.

This year's estimated total grain crop is 190,000,000 bushels greater than the enormous crop of 1912, but 180,000,000 bushels short of the total crop production of 1915. The 1920 indicated output of 5,817,600,000 bushels of all grain is 320,000,000 bushels larger than the average production of 5,494,700,000 bushels for the four years 1915-1918.

With the bright outlook for an extra large corn crop this year, the wheat crop for 1920 shows a decline. The production of all wheat is estimated at 770,000,000 bushels, compared with 795,000,000 bushels reported from August 1 conditions. From the present indications the wheat crop for 1920 will be 171,000,000 bushels less than the 1919 yield, and 52,000,000 bushels smaller than the five-year average production of 1914-1918. Much of the Old World is still fighting starvation. Every surplus bushel of grain produced in the United States this year could be exported to feed hungry Europe, provided satisfactory credit arrangements could be made, and no doubt every effort will be strained to buy food, if nothing else, for unless Europe is fed it will more than likely fall an easy victim to Bolshevism and Red anarchy.

Field damage to oats is proving, where thrashed, to be less serious than expected. The promise of 1,442,000,000 bushels

for this year is 40,000,000 bushels higher than last month's forecast, about 200,000,000 bushels above last year's yield and 27,000,000 bushels above the five-year average output of 1914-1918, but this prospect was exceeded by the crops of 1915, 1917 and 1918, that of 1915 being 149,000,000 bushels greater.

The indicated tobacco crop this year is a record one of 1,554,000,000 pounds, and will probably exceed the best previous yield by 114,000,000 pounds. It is 165,000,000 pounds more than the 1919 production, and 366,000,000 pounds greater than the five-year average production of 1914-1918.

Production of white potatoes for 1920 is estimated at 413,000,000 bushels, 55,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop and 31,000,000 bushels greater than the average production of 1914-1918.

While the indicated sweet potato yield of 102,000,000 bushels for 1920 is 2,000,000 bushels short of the 1919 crop, it is 27,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average production of 1914-1918.

The estimated cotton crop of 12,800,000 bales is 1,500,000 bales greater than the 1918 output, and about 400,000 bales larger than the average production of 1914-1918.

### CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATES SEPTEMBER 1, COMPARED WITH FINAL 1919 YIELD, AND FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF 1914-1918.

Product.	September 1 Indications.	Final yield 1919.	Five-year average 1914-1918.
Corn, bushels.....	3,131,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,760,000,000
Wheat, bushels.....	770,000,000	941,000,000	822,000,000
Oats, bushels.....	1,442,000,000	1,248,000,000	1,415,000,000
Barley, bushels.....	195,000,000	166,000,000	215,000,000
Rye, bushels.....	77,900,000	88,500,000	59,900,000
Buckwheat, bushels.....	15,500,000	16,300,000	15,300,000
Rice, bushels.....	52,200,000	41,100,000	33,400,000
Kafirs, bushels.....	134,000,000	126,000,000	.....
Total grain, bushels.....	5,817,600,000	5,543,900,000	.....
Potatoes, bushels.....	413,000,000	358,000,000	382,000,000
Sweet Potatoes, bushels.....	102,000,000	104,000,000	75,000,000
Apples, bushels.....	223,000,000	147,000,000	203,000,000
Peaches, bushels.....	44,900,000	50,400,000	47,500,000
Flax, bushels.....	11,800,000	8,900,000	12,900,000
Sugar beets, tons.....	8,900,000	6,420,000	6,650,000
Hay, tons.....	106,500,000	108,600,000	99,300,000
Cotton, bales.....	12,800,000	11,300,000	12,400,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	1,554,000,000	1,389,000,000	1,188,000,000

## THE TARIFF AGAIN.

[From financial letter of the American Exchange National Bank.]

RENEWED interest in the question of a protective tariff indicates that some parts of Europe at least are beginning to function again. As long as world conditions made the tariff a more or less academic question we heard very little about it. Now, it seems, the political campaign and an increased flow of manufactured goods in this direction promise between them to develop it into an issue. A revival of proposals for a protective tariff will undoubtedly result in important new political alignments. All of those who favored a protective tariff in 1900 will not espouse it today. The world has turned around since then, and where once there was solidarity on a question of the tariff there is now division. Then we were a debtor nation and had nothing to lose by shutting out foreign goods. Now we are a creditor nation and have everything to lose by shutting them out. In addition to putting our industries on their feet and raising them from infants to giants, the tariffs of 1900 and before probably enabled us to pay off our trade balances without serious harm to our monetary system. We derived innumerable advantages then, but now many believe that we will be injured more than we will be helped if we go back to the principle of protection. Europe owes us about \$14,000,000,000, and may owe us a great deal more before she gets back on her feet. There are only two ways to pay world trade balances—in goods and in gold. There is only about \$7,000,000,000 monetary gold in the world, and we hold more than third of that, so we cannot be paid in gold. If we shut off the flow of goods from Europe to this country, exchange would go to even lower levels and we would automatically shut our own goods out of the European markets, and, more important still, we would never get the money Europe already owes us."

By such specious arguments as the foregoing financial interests of the East will endeavor to mislead the country and show that a protective tariff is not needed. As a matter of

fact, a protective tariff is now needed to a greater extent than ever before in our history. Europe and Asia are already pouring their agricultural and manufactured products into this country and breaking down our own industries. The South's agriculture, for instance, is already suffering severely by importations from Egypt and the Orient.

America may well look askance at most of the advice on the tariff from Eastern financial interests or from the big importing centers of the country.

## A WOMAN'S VIEW ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MISS LIDA R. ROBERTSON, an educator, several of whose letters from Livingston, Ala., have been published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, in a recent letter, said:

"I am not a suffragist, and I tremble for our future, as new women are forsaking the only way for great womanhood and manhood, and giving up the Bible for politics. I have maintained that we simply added to our problems by flinging down the lines for the bad women's vote to be added to the bad men's vote, and that the most menacing features were the negro women and the ignorant foreign-born. Yesterday afternoon I attended a negro missionary conference, and an excellent paper was read by a negro graduate of Hampton, in which she set forth the injustice of ignoring the Fifteenth Amendment and how they were going to demand its enforcement in the future. They are even whispering that the next war will be the blacks against the whites. And then our society clubwomen, who have gone mad over women in power as coequal with men, will be aghast at what they have brought down upon themselves and upon us.

"I am doing constructive, basic work, which will stand the test and protect us whatever may befall society women, who, like the aristocracy of Russia and of France, will be the most unprepared for the revolution when it comes. I am an optimist, first and last, when it comes to the God-fearing people being cared for in times of tribulation, but I am not an optimist for those who utterly disregard everything save their own determination and dominance to carry their point, right or wrong. It is like unto a child burning itself to death with a match because it knew not the danger contained in so small a thing when ignited."

Miss Robertson's view is a very sane one. When, at the behest of President Wilson and Governor Cox, the Governor and Legislature of Tennessee violated their oath of office and passed a suffrage bill which, if it holds, throws the vote open to the women of the country, they added one more terrific danger to those which threaten American civilization.

If none but good women could vote, we would rejoice in woman suffrage. If the South was not faced with the race issue, we would feel that the dangers of serious trouble were not so great as they now appear to be. The opening of the ballot to the women of the country will raise the race issue in the South, and this section will be compelled to let negro men and women vote freely. The responsibility for this centers upon President Wilson as the head of the Democratic party and Governor Cox, neither of whom seem to have taken into account the tremendous dangers which they have brought upon the South.

No one can much blame the Republican party for favoring woman suffrage, because the majority of Republicans know nothing whatever from personal experience about the situation in the South. But for Democrats to betray this section merely in the hope that by doing so they would win the votes of women is an unexplainable fact, indicating the lessening power of the moral sentiment of men who will sell their country for the hope of temporary party advancement.

Practically the entire South voted against woman suffrage, and yet it knows that this disaster, unless it can be prevented by the courts in connection with the action of the Tennessee Legislature, will be forced upon it by the leaders of the Democratic party.

If it should be definitely settled that the action of the Tennessee Legislature, however violative of every principle

of honor and fealty to their oath of office was the action of the Governor and those who voted for woman suffrage, that the women of the country are to be given the privilege of voting in the coming election, it will be a supreme duty for every good woman, even the anti-suffragists, to put their feelings in the matter entirely aside and register and vote, and do all in their power to teach other women, especially the illiterate and foreigners and the negro women, how to vote. It will be the Christian duty of the good women of the land to do this. A greater responsibility rests upon them. We may count with certainty that the bad women and the women of foreign birth, especially those from Southern Europe, are of a socialistic tendency, and through the vote of women the socialistic activities of the country will in all probability be very greatly increased. Negro women will vote, and it will be beyond the power of the South to prevent their doing so, for the conditions are now entirely different from what they were years ago, when it became feasible to eliminate the negro men from any active part in politics. We are not at all certain that some of the efforts adopted by the South to prevent the negro voting are not now bringing forth their inevitable fruit.

No longer can the South shut out the negro vote. In opening the polls to the women through the action of the Tennessee Legislature, President Wilson and Governor Cox and those in Tennessee who did the deed of evil have sown dragons' teeth throughout the South, and we shall inevitably reap a harvest of woe therefrom. The Democratic Legislatures in nearly every State in the South felt justified in entirely ignoring the efforts of President Wilson to bring about woman suffrage. They opposed him straight-out on that ground. They voted against his demands, and yet the moment any suggestion is made that President Wilson was not infallible in trying to force upon this country his League of Nations, thousands of people who bitterly opposed him in woman suffrage insisted that he was infallible when it came to the question of surrendering the sovereignty of America into the control of foreign countries!

## WHY IS THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD CRYING WOLF?

THE publication in the newspapers of the country the other morning of an article stating that an effort had been made to have the Federal Reserve Board modify its deflation program for political reasons was very obviously inspired by the Board itself.

The battle against the ruinous program of the Board was begun in these columns coincidently with the adoption of the policy. It so happens that a committee of cotton men, appointed at the Montgomery convention, was scheduled to meet the Board for consultation September 15. The natural conclusion reached by many will be that these cotton representatives were to go to Washington and attempt to accomplish politically what they have so far been unable to accomplish by sound economic argument.

It so happens that practically the entire agricultural power of America is being massed to compel the Reserve Board to finance the crops. A meeting along those lines has just been held by the livestock producers. The protest has not come from one section, but from all sections; not only from Democrats, but from Republicans and men of all sorts and shades of political opinion. A change of policy would not benefit the South only; it would benefit all sections of the nation and all conditions of people.

In these circumstances, the attempt of somebody in the Reserve Board to make it appear that it is a martyr suffering from uninjustifiable political assault, inferentially Southern in

origin, is the cheapest sort of political trick. But it is eminently characteristic of the kind of treatment the South has been getting in Washington for some time past.

If there has been in truth any serious effort to influence the Board politically, let it come out in the open and identify those guilty of the attempt.

### REMOVING THE INGROWING TOENAIL.



## Federal Reserve Board Likened to Man Who Shot His Wife to Keep Her from Dying of Fever.

[Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.]

The Federal Reserve Board should be able to review their work of the past five months with considerable pride (?)

From a prosperous country, with every industry working full time and every man employed, they have within a period of six months wiped out our prosperity, put practically every industry in the country upon short time or in complete idleness, caused enormous losses through shrinkage in values and forced thousands of men into idleness.

They said that they put on the pressure in order to stop the inflation and keep the country from running on financial rocks, but it seems to us that it resembles the case of the man who shot his wife in order to keep her from dying of fever.

We do not know what would have happened if they had not put on the pressure, but we doubt if it could have been any worse than what has happened.

It is problematical what would have happened, but we do know what has happened, and that is that prosperity was brought to an abrupt end and every line of legitimate business is suffering severely.

One exception is the Federal Reserve System itself, which is profiting immensely from its own action, and which is understood to have a prospective profit of 150 per cent for this year's business.

If the Federal Reserve Board only wanted to stop inflation and bring business back to normal, they have accomplished that end and more, because they have put almost every business upon a loss basis. They could easily start business again on a normal basis by making a slight reduction in the discount rate, but they refuse to do so and prefer to let industries and labor remain idle.

We still believe in a Federal Reserve System, but it is not right to put into the hands of a few bankers the power to ruin the manufacturing and business interests of this country. Bankers are, as a rule, poor business men, for their training as bankers makes them timid and gives them ultra-conservative ideas that are contrary to those of successful business men.

The prosperity of the country has been placed at the mercy of a Board composed solely of bankers, and they have made a good job of wrecking the prosperity of business and industries, while at the same time increasing the prosperity of their own business of banking.

We are not financial experts or bankers, but we know there is something wrong when a group of bankers can transform prosperity into adversity and then complacently face idle industries and idle labor without making any effort to relieve that condition. The people of this country are now thinking on this subject, and the result is going to be some revision of the Federal Reserve System.

## The Federal Reserve Board's Campaign Against the Farmer.

[New York Tribune.]

The editor of *The Modern Miller* is bothered by a question whose answer apparently will not come. It seems that the Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Food recently admitted a shortage of food in Great Britain, and said that his Government expected prices to go higher. He made the admission only under pressure, because Britain being a food importer, he didn't wish to let American sellers know the shortage existed. So the question which bothers *The Modern Miller*'s editor is this:

"Why is it that a buying nation predicts high prices for food, while sellers in America are bearish and our Government predicts 'Food Costs Will Tumble'?"

We are surprised that this should puzzle anyone, let alone the editor of a live trade journal. The answer is that the buying nation was not advised that our Government was to launch a campaign to smash prices, counting closed factories and tens of thousands of unemployed as nothing. Particularly vigorous is the drive against the farmer. He has raised the year's crop and must get little for it.

So the buying nation may be wrong. Food may get very cheap indeed before economic sanity in government is restored. Cheap food doubtless is something much to be desired—if you are a foreign buyer. But if you happen to be only an American out of work, and so lack the money to buy all you need, even with prices low it isn't comforting.

## The Deadly Clutch the Federal Reserve Board Has Fastened Around the Throat of Industry.

[The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.]

The Southern Textile Bulletin, which is in position to judge of the bad effects recent bank rulings by the Federal Reserve Board had on the industry of the country, believes the board could easily start business again on a normal basis by making a slight reduction in the discount rate, "but the board refuses to do so and prefers to let labor and industry remain idle."

That is not the Observer's understanding. It was our information from Washington a few days ago that the Federal Reserve Board had arranged for promulgation of a lowered discount rate and that the order was due to go into effect in October. It would have been all the better had the discount rates been lowered during the present month, for the languishing industry is sorely in need of the tonic.

Nevertheless, the whole industrial South is crying out against the disastrous effects of the Federal Reserve Board's conception of the duties of the day. The system was designed to prevent panics and to promote all legitimate enterprises, but under its recent rulings it appears to have perverted its very purpose. It is the rather serious charge made by the Textile Bulletin that from a prosperous country, with every industry working full time and every man employed, the board has, "within a period of six months, wiped out our prosperity: has put practically every industry in the country on short time or in complete idleness, caused enormous losses through shrinkage in values and forced thousands of men into idleness."

Looking about for explanation for this faulty view taken by the board of its duty to the country, the Textile Bulletin seems to find it in the fact that control of the Federal Reserve System is entirely in the hands of bankers. The banker, it argues, "is a poor business man, as a rule, for his training makes him timid and gives him ultra-conservative ideas that are contrary to those of successful business men." It is some consolation to know that if Cox is elected President we have his word that the membership of the Federal Reserve Board will be intermixed.

But whatever the explanation of the destructive policy adopted by the board, there is no question about the fact that it has brought about "deflation" with a vengeance. The evidences of the halting of industry and of the depression springing therefrom are to be seen not only in Southern industrial centers, but they are in manifestation throughout the industrial section of the North, East and West as well. In fact, the brakes have been set tight on the wheels of the nation's industrial machine. The eyes of the Federal Reserve Board cannot remain shut to the demoralizing effects of its present policy, and it must surely be moved to a relaxation of its rulings to the relief of industry and restoration of the country to its former basis of full employment and prosperity.

Until this false conception of its duty by the country the Federal Reserve System was operating to the maintenance of prosperity in all sections. Its powers as an agency for good when rightly applied were as plainly manifest as this same power for evil has been demonstrated when wrongly applied. It should be the duty of the board, in view of the plainly established condition of stagnation which its unsound policies have brought the country into, to reverse itself at the first possible moment and give prosperity a renewed impetus.

The industry of the nation is gasping for every breath by reason of the tightness of the clutch the Federal Reserve Board has fastened around its throat. The clutch cannot be removed too soon.

## Contract for Two Steel Tankers Awarded to Carolina Shipyard at Wilmington, N. C.

The George A. Fuller Company, Carolina shipyard at Wilmington, N. C., has secured a new contract for two steel tankers, each about 9200 tons deadweight, to be delivered in January and February, 1921. The purchaser is a British oil company. The business was secured in the face of the sharpest competition.

The contract which this yard had with the Shipping Board will be completed with the delivery of the steel steamship *Syros*, to be launched on the 18th of September and delivered on October 15. With this work now on hand and more in prospect, the yard will continue work with its entire force for some time to come.

## ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE CORPORATION.

### \$65,000,000 Merger Plan Announced for Five Chemical Corporations.

The stockholders' committee for the new chemical merger, as announced last week in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, has approved the plan of consolidation of the General Chemical Co., the Solvay Process Co., the Semet-Solvay Company, the Barrett Company and the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. The new company will be the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. Its authorized capital stock will not exceed \$65,000,000 in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, shares \$100 par value, and 3,000,000 shares of common stock without par value.

It is estimated that the outstanding capitalization, based on the deposit of all outstanding stock of the consolidating companies and after elimination of inter-company holdings will be: Bonded indebtedness of consolidating companies undisturbed, \$9,493,000; 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$39,374,300; common stock, without nominal or par value, 2,119,677 shares. If current earnings should be substantially maintained, as the committee believes they will be, and if substantially half of such earnings in excess of preferred dividend requirements should be distributed in regular quarterly cash dividends on the common stock of the new company, as the committee would favor, holders of such common stock may expect to receive regular quarterly cash dividends thereon at the rate of \$6 per share per annum.

The committee of stockholders of the consolidating companies in charge of the consolidation will be composed of: Wm. H. Nichols, chairman of the board, and W. H. Nichols, Jr., president of the General Chemical Co.; E. L. Pierce, president, and R. W. Swift, treasurer, of the Solvay Process Co.; H. H. S. Handy, president, and A. W. Hudson, vice-president, of the Semet-Solvay Company; president, of the Barrett Company; Orlando F. Weber, chairman Eversley Childs, chairman of the board, and Wm. Hamlin Childs, of the board and president, and Wm. J. Matheson, director, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

Dr. Wm. H. Nichols is chairman of the committee and Clinton S. Lutkins, 25 Broad street, New York, is the secretary. The Guaranty Trust Co. will be the depository for all classes of securities and will issue transferable deposit certificates against deposits of stock under the plan.

The Bankers' Trust Co. will act as the registrar of deposit certificates.

## The Use of the Fiber Box as One Means of Conserving the Supply of Pulpwood.

By GEORGE R. BROWDER, General Manager the Container Club.

At this time, when attention is attracted to the vital necessity of conserving our national forests, and especially of pulpwood, so urgently needed for the manufacture of newsprint and other paper, it is of interest to note the rapid growth of an industry that is making possible the extensive use of waste materials, thus displacing new materials that must otherwise be drawn from our forests. This comparatively new industry, engaged in making freight shipping cases of corrugated and solid fiber, has had a steady growth from its beginning, about 1905, and an exceedingly rapid growth during the past five years. There are now some 190 factories in this country making corrugated and solid fiber boxes, with a total annual production valued at over \$75,000,000.

Economically considered, the fiber box is an important factor in forest conservation, since only about one-sixth of its raw material is new woodpulp, the balance being largely reworked waste paper. This waste paper, moreover, usually contains a fair proportion of old fiber boxes which have served their usefulness and have found their way back to the paper mills.

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Circular 177 contains the following:

"Fiber board, as the term is here meant to be understood, is made principally of one or more of four materials. Of the total materials reported in the course of the investigation, 57 per cent was chip, 22 per cent straw, 16 per cent wood pulp and 5 per cent jute. Chip consists of old papers, low grade or refuse materials

from pulp mills, screenings and waste of other kinds repulped and used again. The straw is the ordinary farm product. The jute consists of old rope and bagging. The wood pulp comes directly from the forest, and is not old material repulped. Part of it is low grade and has short fiber. It is mixed with other cheap pulp, but in order that the board may have the required strength a small quantity of long-fibered wood pulp must be added to the mixture. Much of the best grades used for that purpose is imported from Norway and Sweden. Until recently no mills in this country manufactured that kind of pulp, but some are now being equipped to do so.

"It thus appears that except for the small quantity of good wood pulp, fiber board is made almost wholly of waste material. At least half of it is old newspapers, screenings, wrapping paper, paper boxes and such material. But rope and bagging are no less products of the waste heap. The increased price paid for old papers since fiber-board boxes stimulated the demand has resulted in drawing supplies from small towns and rural communities, where formerly no one went to the trouble of collecting such material. It has encouraged also the diligence of scavengers who search the alleys, ash cans and public garbage dumps in cities."

No less important is the consideration of the economies effected by the use of the fiber box in the better utilization of freight-car space, so necessary at this time.

The average fiber box weighs only from two to five pounds, which means a reduction of shipping weight anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent when compared with the same size wooden boxes. This becomes of prime importance in the face of the heavy advances in freight rates. It is shipped flat when empty, and in this form occupies about one-tenth of the space it will contain when set up, thus effecting an immense saving in packing-room space. It lends itself readily to easy filling and packing, and is a great labor-saver in that respect. The ingenuity shown by the manufacturer in devising special types of containers to meet the needs of the individual shipper has developed unexpected possibilities for its use.

It has come to be the chief agency for preventing breakage of fragile articles and glass containers of liquids, when supplemented by corrugated fiber wrappers, partitions and pads, also the product of the industry mentioned.

Its more or less general use in the shipping of shoes and other articles likely to be pilfered while in transit has resulted in a marked decrease in the losses sustained from that cause by reason of the ease of immediate detection of any tampering with these sealed packages. This fact is attested in governmental reports.

On the whole, the introduction and extended use of the fiber shipping case has resulted in diminishing the drain upon our sources of supply for new materials and thus afforded genuine relief to the paper industry, as well as substantial assistance to the shippers and receivers of freight, to the transportation companies and the public at large.

## Japanese Cotton Mills Operating at About 60 Per Cent Capacity.

Austin, Tex., September 11—[Special.]—K. Kusumoto, director of the Japan Cotton Trading Co. of Osaka, Japan, who has been making a tour of the cotton-growing parts of Texas, accompanied by G. Maezawa, president of the Japan Cotton Co. of Texas, expressed himself as well pleased with the methods of handling of cotton in this State. He held out little hope, however, of there being much demand for the staple in Japan this year. He said that in 1919 the nation's cotton requirements were 800,000 bales, which were expected to carry the mills over until January or February next year. At that time Japan's prosperity was at its height. Business was booming. There was a risking, speculative market, with everyone buying. Yarn was selling at the equivalent of 700 yen—a yen is 50 cents in American money—for each bale of cotton. A financial crisis arose. The market fell, and there were many business failures. As a result, mills now are operating at no more than 60 per cent of their capacity, with little chance of immediate improvement. The cotton stock carried over from this year will supply the mills at least until May, 1921, possibly longer. As nearly as Mr. Kusumoto was able to estimate, no more than 300,000 bales will be required this year.

[In view of the present situation in regard to the League of Nations, it seems appropriate to republish from our issue of August 28, 1919, the following article by Eugene Thwing.]

## The League of Nations as a Moral Issue

[That the request of American Ministers of the Gospel then in France that the Peace Conference be opened with some form of Divine service for God's guidance was refused on the ground that there was no time available has been frequently mentioned in the Manufacturers Record. These ministers do not feel authorized to publish the correspondence, but one of the signers, one of the foremost ministers of the country, has briefly stated the facts publicly and has repeatedly in letters to the Manufacturers Record confirmed his announcements. The large majority of Americans who favor the League of Nations do so because they have imagined that it was a religious duty to do it, and that the League would save the world from wars. The other side of the case and the significance of the refusal to hold any Divine service is very strikingly presented in the following remarkable article by Eugene Thwing, a widely known author and publicist. Mr. Thwing tears away the claim that the League must be supported on moral or religious grounds or on the ground of saving the world from war, and he leaves not a thread of that garment with which to clothe a creature whose creators definitely refused to recognize the Supreme Creator as the overruling God of all world affairs.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By EUGENE THWING.

"When an appeal is made to the American people it is a very dangerous thing for a party to get on the wrong side of a moral issue, and this is a moral issue much more than it is a political issue."—The New York Times, July 27, 1919.

Serious fundamental truth lies in the words quoted above from an editorial in the New York Times urging the League of Nations. The American people as a whole prefer righteousness rather than iniquity in its national affairs and in its dealings with other nations. Whatever their religious creed, and even where no religious creed is strictly held, the American people of all sects and all denominations believe at heart that "righteousness exalteth a nation." "In God we trust" is not an empty phrase, and no political party can safely treat it with scorn or defiance.

The League of Nations, as now proposed, is a moral issue, above all else, and it is necessary for the American people to know why and how.

**I.**  
The League of Nations is a device of Man's contrivance, which was built without recognition of God's governing hand in the affairs of men; it was constructed without any public acknowledgment of Him, and without any public appeal for His guidance.

During all the sessions of the Peace Conference in Paris, when the most vital and fundamental issues of world policy were being considered; when the most serious and far-reaching problems of humanity were being discussed, amid bitter disputes and clashing interests; when the delegates of many nations were groping blindly for conclusions which would mean life or death, slavery or freedom, misery or happiness to hundreds of millions of human souls—not once was any appeal made to Almighty God for light and guidance in their counsels. Even the President of our own Christian nation went away to his self-appointed task without any public acknowledgment of his dependence on God, nor any request to the people of America to seek Divine guidance for him in his mission. No religious service nor public prayer of any kind was allowed in connection with the long, troubled conference. Earnest written petition was presented by Christians outside the conference that there be some invocation of God's blessing and guidance in the work to be done, but official reply was made that there was no time for such service in connection with the conference. MAN had serious work to do; there was no time to bother with GOD!

And Almighty God turned away from that conference in anger at that and set His curse upon it, as of old, in these words: "Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord, THAT TAKE COUNSEL BUT NOT OF ME." (Isaiah 30:1)

And in these words: "Thus saith the Lord: Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord." (Jeremiah 17:5)

And so, having rejected the counsel of the Almighty, these delegates of many nations proceeded to build their own devices, regardless of the warning that—

"The Lord bringeth the counsel of the nations to nought: He maketh the devices of the people to be of none effect." (Psalm 33:10)

They constructed an edifice of their own contriving, after many bargains, and mutual threats, and compromises of principles, and violations of justice, disbelieving or defying the warning that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." And they ornamented their structure with beautiful words, and played before it the music of fine-sounding ideals, making it "indeed appear beautiful outward," while within it was

"full of dead man's bones, and of all uncleanness" And they called their edifice "The League of Nations," dedicated to the "Peace of the World."

And, having ears, they heard not the awful sound which came from the Eternal Throne:

"He that sitteth in the heavens laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision. Then shall He speak unto them in His wrath, and vex them in His sore displeasure." (Psalm 2:4-5)

**II.**  
The League of Nations is in direct disobedience to the commands of God as given many centuries ago to His people when He delivered them from their oppressors, and delivered into the hands of His people those enemies of His who had defied Him and worked abominations in His sight.

"When the Lord thy God shall deliver them before thee, then shalt thou smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor shew mercy to them.

"Neither shalt thou make marriages with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son.

"For they will turn away thy son from following Me, that they may serve other gods; so will the anger of the Lord be kindled against you." (Deuteronomy 7:2-4)

The "utterly destroy" in the first part of this command, evidently, in the light of what follows, does not mean slaughter, nor utter destruction of property, but complete destruction of power, and complete refusal of political and family alliances. The command is repeated many times, in various forms, emphasizing the need of separation between the nations whose God is the Lord and the nations who will have none of Him. In the New Dispensation the command was made even more explicit:

"Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" (II Cor. 6:14)

Among the 32 members of the League of Nations are many pagan nations. Their presence in the Paris Peace Conference was one of the things, no doubt, which prevented the recognition of God and a turning to Him for guidance. The United States, a Christian nation, with only one vote in a total of 32, would certainly be "unequally yoked together with unbelievers," in disobedience of the command of God. The offense would be increased when Germany, that great worker of abomination, is admitted as a member of the League of Nations and a subscriber to and beneficiary of the "Covenant." No good could come of this unequal yoking together, but only evil, as only evil has come during the first period of that yoke-fellowship. This wish and the vote of the United States has been set at naught already by the wish and the vote of pagans. It would be so again and again.

All this unequal yoking together has been covered up with finely-spun sentiment and unfulfillable promises; but God's people are warned against this very thing.

"Let no man deceive you with vain words, for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Be not ye therefore partakers with them, and have no fellowship with the unfaithful works of darkness." (Eph 5:6, 7, 11)

**III.**  
The League of Nations is an instrument of evil and not an instrument of good.

It could not be otherwise, since, in its making, the guidance of

the God of Nations was not sought and recognition of Him was refused. It could not be otherwise since it yields to, even if it is not dominated by, pagan influences.

Its promises have been for justice, and its first definite acts have been acts of injustice. Thus already the world has been "deceived with vain words."

In the concrete example of Shantung, the League of Nations pledges itself to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League," and following that pledge it appends the name of China as one of its members to whom the pledge is made. Then, after formulating, and agreeing to, and proudly proclaiming to the world and to China this beneficent purpose of the League, the very men who made the League and the pledge proceeded to tear away from China, one of its own chosen members, a large part of its most important territory and 38,000,000 of its citizens, with the vast interests pertaining to them, and to turn them all over to an external aggressor who demanded them, in order to bribe that pagan aggressor to become also a member of that same League and to subscribe to that same pledge!

Can any more grotesque or preposterous act of injustice and insincerity be imagined? The sponsors of the League of Nations, solemnly agreeing to protect one another against any despoiler, deliberately compound with such a despoiler the complete violation of their own most sacred pledge and rob one of their own weaker members at the command of the despoiler, in order that this very despoiler may be induced to come into the League and join in the pledge to "respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of all members!"

What respect can the creators of the League have for their own pledge after so gross a violation in the very act of making it? What respect will that nation have for it that violated it as a condition to becoming a party to it? Even at the very beginning of this strange contrivance of men who refused to seek the blessing and guidance of Almighty God on their work, He was making "the devices of the people to be of none effect."

Our own President yielded to this act of gross injustice against, and despoliation of, a friend. He acknowledges that he disapproved and tried to modify it, but felt compelled to consent to the wrong in order to get Japan into the League of Nations. What a pity he did not have this warning blazoned in letters of fire before his eyes: "When sinners entice thee, consent thou not!"

The time to remember that the League of Nations "is moral issue" was just then, when temptation to do wrong for seeming political advantages assailed the makers of the League. The very soul of the League was bartered away at the moment of its birth in order that it might have the appearance of power. And in gaining this appearance of power it showed that it possessed the very essence of weakness and failure.

Whatever the temptations, whatever the threatenings, whatever the troublesome alternatives, one simple rule, one final test, would have settled everything with honor and integrity and established the League of Nations upon a solid rock. It is the rule followed by and emphasized by Theodore Roosevelt: "The choice must ever be in favor of righteousness, and this whether the alternative be peace or whether the alternative be war. The question must not be merely, Is it to be peace or war? The question must be, Is the right to prevail? Are the great laws of righteousness to be fulfilled? And the answer from a strong, virile people must be 'yes,' whatever the cost. We scorn the man who would not stand for justice though the whole world come in arms against him."

Only as he is girded and guided by the God of Righteousness can any man be strong enough and wise enough to stand thus at such a time. Only then can he translate into his words and acts of the twentieth century, as Roosevelt did, the proud confidence of King David of thirty centuries ago:

"The Lord is my light and my salvation: whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"

"When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell."

"Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident."

#### IV.

**The League of Nations is foredoomed to utter failure because of its disobedience to God and its own inherent weakness.**

Many times, through the centuries, nations have tried similar

plans, and all have failed. Again and again God rebuked and punished Israel and Judah for seeking to strengthen themselves with pagan alliances instead of with obedience to Him. And more modern history contains instances of leagues of nations, notably the one that was formed at Aix-le-Chapelle just a hundred years before the present Peace Conference met in Paris. The same idealistic pronouncements then, as now, "seemed to promise the advent of the golden age." But then, also, the league, formed "as a sign of brotherly good-will," was merely a smiling mask behind which the great Powers continued their own alliances "by a secret protocol," and the scheme came to naught.

The inherent weakness of this new League of Nations makes its failure certain, if even its actual career shall begin. This weakness lies in—

**1. Its composition politically**—its membership of jealous rival nations, their historical enmities, their geographical jealousies, their racial and religious hostilities, their trade rivalries and jealousies.

**2. Its composition morally**—without God as the accepted Leader, and righteousness as the governing principle; with bitter hatred in many hearts. "Every one, from the least even unto the greatest, is given to covetousness—everyone deathly false," and "inwardly they are ravening wolves." Even if this is not true of some of the best, it is true undeniably of others, and no league containing such elements can be for long a federation of peace able to "substitute the court of law for the arbitrament of war."

**3. Its certainty of disagreement and split.** No vital question of magnitude can be decided to the satisfaction of all. No strong nation will allow the others to vote against it with impunity. (Would we?) Secret intrigues and realignments already are going on. Expulsion or withdrawal of any strong nation is sure to result in a stupendous war.

**4. Its wrong basis of power.** If any power at all exists, it is the power of strong nations, for the moment acting together, to enforce their will upon weak nations. They cannot enforce their will upon one of their own number. They have already failed to do anything more than **buy one another's consent by the giving of the property of the weak in return for consent.** And this is weakness, not power. Certainly no moral power has been asked for nor conferred upon the League by the God from whom it has turned away.

**5. Its inconsistency and insincerity.** It plans for disarmament while all its members feverishly increase their armaments, some members being particularly active in that respect. Claims are made in behalf of the League which are far from true. Its founders and advocates profess principles to govern its operation which they discard in its formation. It is urged as a means to world peace, but it contains the threat of innumerable wars. It is offered as a protector of weak nations against strong aggressors, and it begins by helping the strong aggressor to ravish its weaker neighbor. Therefore, "be not deceived, God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man (or a nation) soweth, that shall he also reap."

The whole scheme of the Godless League is summed up in I Thessalonians 5:3: "When they shall say, 'peace and safety,' then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape." This was true in 1914; it is true in 1919. The new forces of "sudden destruction" are in preparation at this very moment, some of them in the plain sight of men, and some of them hidden away in the dark. Some of the preparers are in the League, and some are without, scheming to get in, so that they may carry on their preparations more expeditiously and effectively.

The superficiality and futility of the whole glib and glittering program, with all its ceremony and theatrical display, is expressed in the sad lament of the Prophet Jeremiah: "They have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people **slightly**, saying, peace, peace, **when there is no peace.**"

The League of Nations is only a splendid appearing structure, with no real living soul to hold its form together. It is an offense to the Living God. It will crumble and disappear when the shouting and the tumult die. God keep America out of it! God turn the hearts of Americans to seek His guidance and accept His leadership!

"The counsel of the Lord standeth forever. Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

# Amazingly Perfect Machinery for Controlling World Trade Built Up by the British

[The following article is furnished by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. There has been a tendency in this country to give the impression that all European countries are in a desperate condition and not in a position to be active competitors for world trade. The facts are that miracles of achievement have been wrought by both France and Belgium in the devastated regions, while the British, in contrast to Americans, have been able to secure ample funds wherewith to invest abroad and finance enterprises that are certain to be of enormous value within a few years. Moreover, the British Government has been an active participant, or partner, in many of these enterprises, and it has been stated that the profits from the Persian oil fields alone will be sufficient to repay the entire British war debt. It is of great importance to American manufacturers and others to know just what the British are doing, and how they are doing it, especially so since our own Government has been so lax in formulating trade and economic programs. The article from the Guaranty Trust Co. is exceptionally valuable because of its brief but authoritative visualization of the situation.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Very few American business men realize, except in a vague way, just what wonderfully perfected machinery for international trade Great Britain now possesses, according to P. Harvey Middleton, assistant manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, who has just returned from Europe, where he made a particular study of British foreign trade organizations. No American authority, either governmental or private, has published a report describing the British network of associations, combinations, monopolies, banks and governmental departments so ingeniously constructed for the capture of trade in every part of the world, civilized and savage. This report endeavors to explain the fundamentals of some of these British organizations and to give some conception of their co-ordinated scope.

This report also seeks to set forth what already has been done by governmental and private organizations to strengthen the hold of the British trader and manufacturer in foreign markets. The British business man is today determined to recapture the trade won from him in pre-war days by the Germans. Great Britain today has enormous resources to draw upon. Mesopotamia is certain to become one of the great granaries of the world as a result of the irrigation system planned by British interests. The absorption of German East Africa will enable the British railroad builder to realize his dream of a line from the Cape to Cairo. German Southwest Africa and other German colonies will yield rich returns to the British miner and agriculturist. The new treaty with Persia, frequently described as the greatest diplomatic stroke since the acquisition of the Suez Canal shares by Disraeli, will give the British Government a controlling interest in the Persian oil fields, which may well be one of the big factors in paying off the British war debt.

A typical example of the method by which the British plan to recapture their overseas trade is the organization known as the British Trade Corporation, incorporated in 1917 with an authorized capital of £10,000,000, of which £2,000,000 is fully paid up. Since its incorporation this company has facilitated the export of goods of many millions of pounds value. Although it was anticipated that it would be beneficial chiefly to the small merchant, its policies have been freely availed of by some of the largest British manufacturers.

In conjunction with the London and Westminster, Lloyds and the national provincial banks, the British Trade Corporation formed the South Russia Banking Agency. The British Trade Corporation also has an investment in the Portuguese Trade Corporation, which was specially started to compete with German interests. Another subsidiary is the Anglo-Brazilian Commercial & Agency Co., which has opened branch houses in Brazil, particularly at places where German influence in the past was strongest. Although they had experienced difficulty in getting delivery of goods ordered by manufacturers, satisfactory progress is now being made.

Another undertaking in which the British Trade Corporation has invested is the Levant Company, Ltd., which seems to have a promising future as the representative of British influence in the Near East. In this connection the British Trade Corporation has acquired the entire capital stock of the National Bank of Turkey. The Levant Company has purchased a substantial interest in the business of J. W. Whitall & Co., Ltd., of Constantinople, and has opened branches or established subsidiary companies in Batoum, South Russia, Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Bagdad, Greece, Egypt

and the Sudan. Offices of the National Bank of Turkey are in operation in Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Anglo-Danubian Association, for the purpose of promoting trade between the Austro-Hungarian Succession States and Great Britain and her allies, was recently formed in London. It is proposed to supply raw materials on trust to these States, the finished products being re-exported to markets which can pay either in goods or money. Throughout the process of manufacture the materials are to remain the sole property of those who send them. A mission will proceed to Austria and Czechoslovakia, where investigations will be made into the legal conditions, in so far as it affects the security of the goods, and negotiations will be entered into to secure additional safeguards from the governments concerned. The British Government has already given its approval.

The P. & C. Banking Corporation, Ltd., was incorporated recently in London. It is intended to open branches of the corporation at all ports where the P. & O. Company and its allied steamship lines operate. Branches already have been established in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karachi.

It was announced in March, 1919, that in order to be in a position to compete for foreign business several English banks had formed the British Overseas Bank, Ltd. The business of the bank is conducted on specialized lines, and effective co-operation with trade is maintained by the presence on the governing council of representatives of trade interests.

The bank specializes in all matters of exchange, payments and receipts abroad, and the handling of foreign collections, documents and securities. Commercial credits are issued and the bank accepts bills in connection with home, colonial and international trade. Agencies and branches, if and where necessary, will be established in order to maintain an efficient representation in all parts of the globe.

An intelligence bureau is maintained to provide up-to-date and reliable information. Such particulars of developments abroad as the bank consider likely to lead to the satisfactory extension of its clients' foreign transactions are communicated to them. Agency business is undertaken. The associated banks support the British Overseas Bank and provide the nucleus of business.

Announcement was made in April, 1920, of the incorporation in London of the Anglo-Baltic and Mediterranean Bank, Ltd., which was established primarily to finance importations of raw materials and to provide facilities to British manufacturers, merchants and ship owners. Its promoters pointed out that most of the important raw materials are to be found in the countries surrounding the Baltic and Mediterranean, and they contended that no British bank had attempted so far to cater comprehensively to these new spheres.

It is not intended to compete in the ordinary joint stock banking business. The bank expects instead to transact all branches of foreign banking business, including foreign exchange, insurance, commercial credits, freight forwarding and warehousing, as well as to conduct a special shipping department.

The bank intends to establish an agency for banks abroad, and has received promises of support from banking institutions and business houses in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal and the United States.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation is a recent amalgamation of three firms, which have been in close alliance with each

other for many years past. During the last year the operations of the corporation have been extended to East Africa, with the intention of having a chain of stations right across the continent, linking up East Africa with the Congo. The company is now also established in Morocco, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, Constantinople, Roumania, Bulgaria and Singapore. It hopes soon to open branches in Egypt and possibly in China.

The Federation of British Industries is a trade organization of about 200 British manufacturing and producing firms. In November, 1918, the British Manufacturers' Corporation, an organization of 300 British firms for the expansion of export trade, was amalgamated with the Federation of British Industries. The Federation maintains trade commissioners in foreign and colonial markets, and is in no way connected with the British Government. None but all-British firms is admitted to membership. It is organized by trades and by districts, and conducts expositions in foreign countries and in England, brings buyer and seller together, compiles an export register, and is governed by a grand council of 211 members.

The Foreign Trade Department of the British Government is known as the Department of Overseas Trade, and was formed in 1918 by the British Foreign Office and the British Board of Trade jointly, a certain number of its officers being appointed by each of these organizations. It is responsible to both departments, and maintains a field service of three kinds: (1) Trade commissioners for the British Empire, (2) Commercial attaches in foreign countries and (3) consuls in foreign countries.

There is a growing demand for closer association among British industrial concerns, in order that more economical methods of production may be adopted. Coupled with this demand is a plea for association as a means of facilitating sales. The various departmental committees of the British Board of Trade, formed to investigate the position of specific trades after the war, laid particular stress on this matter in their reports.

The Committee on Engineering Trades said:

"We are inclined to think that in the future a non-associated manufacturer will be far more likely to damage the trade of the country than general combinations."

The Committee on Electrical Trades said:

"Only by the creation of strong combinations will it be possible for Great Britain to compete with the great foreign corporations, which not only manufacture but undertake comprehensive contracts, make powerful financial alliances, and thus exert in every direction greater influence than is possible in the case of any individual firm."

The Committee on the Iron and Steel Trade said:

"The committee recommends that the iron and steel manufacturers should associate themselves for the purpose of export trade, and should form common selling organizations for the extension and consolidation of associations which already exist. The various products are well distinguished, and their export distribution should be controlled by associations of manufacturers concerned in their production. The committee recommends an organization divided into groups, each dealing with specific products."

A committee of the British Board of Trade which investigated the export trade of Great Britain with the object of devising methods to meet the severe competition which was anticipated in the iron and steel trades after the war recommended, in February, 1918, that the iron and steel manufacturers should associate themselves for the purposes of export trade, and should form a common selling organization by the extension and consolidation of existing associations, the organization to be divided into groups handling specific products. The following language appears in the recommendation:

"The committee are of the opinion that these associations should be voluntary rather than imposed compulsorily, but are at the same time aware that success depends upon the adherence of the majority of makers. They believe that this adherence would be readily given if the several manufacturers were officially recommended by His Majesty's Government to co-ordinate their efforts in the manner proposed."

Similar views and recommendations were made in the case of the shipbuilding and marine engineering, electrical, textile, silk, lace and hosiery trades.

On April 24, 1919, the Committee on Trusts presented to the Ministry of Reconstruction a report in which it stated that "there

is at the present time in every important branch of industry in the United Kingdom an increasing tendency to the formation of trade associations and combinations, having for their purpose restriction of competition and the control of prices." Many British associations have already been formed which deal with raw material or intermediary products, and there are others which have to do with the more finished goods. These associations occupy a prominent position in the iron and steel, chemical, soap, tobacco, salt, cement and textile industries.

The chairman of a number of important associations in England stated that in the past it had paid Germany handsomely to export a large part of her steel products at a loss. In the future it will pay England to do the same. "I have no doubt at all," he said, "that it would be sound policy to sell in foreign markets at a loss. It is true that 80 per cent of our output goes abroad, so that it is not a matter of dumping an occasional surplus that the home market cannot absorb, but a large proportion of our exports go to our own colonies, and by getting some little preference there and sufficiently good prices at home the industry will be able to undersell Germany or America in such a market as South America, even if that meant selling at a loss. About 60 per cent of our output is sold within the British Empire and 40 per cent outside. A slightly increased preferential price on the 60 per cent would enable us to hold the 40 per cent against competitors."

The Committee on Industrial and Commercial Policy, however, recognizes that it will be desirable to institute in the United Kingdom machinery for the investigation of the operation of monopolies, trusts and combines similar to the commissions and other tribunals created for that purpose in the United States. It recommended that the British Board of Trade should be authorized to obtain information and to present to Parliament an annual report upon the nature, extent and development of such forms of organization, to make preliminary investigations into any complaint as to restraint of trade and to refer such matters to a special tribunal.

## Must Keep Up the Fight for Fair Price for Cotton.

Chester City Schools,  
M. E. Brackman, Superintendent,

Chester, S. C., September 10.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I have been a subscriber of your magazine since January, 1920, and have thoroughly enjoyed every issue. My only regret is that I have not been a subscriber to your great magazine in the years gone by.

To my way of thinking, you are doing more for the good of America today than any other agency or individual. I wish that every industrial worker, farmer, manufacturer and capitalist could follow your strong editorials every week.

My father is a farmer at Greer, S. C. I have worked on his farm, raised cotton and sold it for four, five and six cents many times. Even as a boy my whole nature revolted at such unfair prices. Your fight for a reasonable price for cotton certainly has my support. My greatest hope is that you may be able to stop this sudden fall in price. Our Federal Reserve Board should by all means come to the support of the cotton farmers of the South and help them to tide over the fall prices until things are stable and the price goes back to a normal cost of production.

I am enclosing my check for \$3.50, for which please send the MANUFACTURERS RECORD six months to my father, J. Hiram Brackman, Greer, S. C., R. F. D. No. 1. I want him to see for himself what a strong fighter he has in you and your great magazine.

M. E. BRACKMAN.

## The Cotton Movement.

In his report of September 10, 1920, Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 41 days of the season was 474,426 bales, a decrease of from the same period last year of 14,019 bales. The exports were 210,622 bales, a decrease of 384,499 bales. The takings by Northern spinners were 76,022 bales, a decrease of 118,929 bales; by Southern spinners, 256,729 bales, an increase of 6,241 bales.

# Strong Movement for Protective Tariff On Peanut Industry

## VERY IMPORTANT CONVENTION OF PEANUT GROWERS IN THE SOUTH.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Montgomery, Ala., September 13.

Following closely on the initial convention at Norfolk, Va., in July, the United Peanut Associations of America is holding its second meeting here for two days, September 13 and 14.

With peanut growers demanding a protective tariff, with sugar growers of Louisiana long pleading for protection, with cotton and tobacco growers looking for some form of protection against competition of cheap foreign goods produced at starvation wages, surely it looks as if the South is awakening to the fact that free-trade theories don't mix with facts. It seemed strange to be attending in the heart of the South a convention composed of men who are agriculturists, the main object and aim of which is to secure a protective tariff. Human nature, however, is the same everywhere, and whether a man is a "free-trader" or "protectionist" in a majority of cases depends on "whose ox is gored." People do not look beyond their noses and seek to find out what would be the result of a policy that in many instances puts a free-trade stranglehold on industry until it strikes their own products. However, this is not to be a discourse on politics, but in recounting the story of the peanut growers' convention it is a mighty strong lesson on the value of a protective tariff in guarding American industry and the living conditions of our people.

Few crops have experienced such a rapid growth in acreage and production as has the lowly peanut during recent years. Many cotton farmers have turned to the production of peanuts since the boll-weevil commenced to ravage their cotton fields. Unknown commercially before 1870, the peanut has become a staple money crop of some Southern States. In 1917, on 1,842,000 acres, 52,505,000 bushels of peanuts, valued at \$91,498,000, were produced. The production of peanuts in 1918, raised on 1,865,000 acres, amounted to 46,010,000 bushels. Last year the area planted to peanuts was 1,251,000 acres, which produced 33,233,000 bushels. However, as the price of peanuts was greater in 1919 than in the preceding year, the total farm value for that year's peanut crop was \$79,839,000, or only \$90,000 less than the 1918 value. Alabama leads the nation in peanut production, its 1918 crop being worth \$21,000,000.

Development of the peanut by-product industry has been remarkable, the most important output being peanut oil, peanut meal, peanut hulls and peanut flour. Cotton-oil mills formerly were idle a great portion of the year; now they crush peanuts and other oil-bearing materials when the cottonseed is all gone.

The magnitude of the vegetable oil trade in the United States may be measured by their domestic and commercial use, primarily by reason of their availability as substitutes for animal fats. In addition, vegetable oils are employed in this country in the manufacture of drugs, paints, varnishes, enamels, soaps, oilcloth, linoleum, glycerine and lubricants.

Some idea of the enormous importations of peanuts, peanut oil and other vegetable oils was given editorially in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week, in which it was pointed out that for the fiscal year ending June, 1920, over 132,400,000 pounds of shelled and unshelled peanuts were imported, as compared with 20,900,000 pounds in the previous year. During the same year imports of peanut oil amounted to 22,064,363 gallons, or almost double the peanut oil importations of preceding 12 months. Altogether, the United States imported for the fiscal year ending June, 1920, about 550,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils.

That is why the peanut, soya bean and cottonseed producers of the South are trying to protect these industries and themselves against the cheap labor of the Orient, which enables their products to be sold in America for practically less than the cost of production in this country. If the peanut industry, which has reached such substantial proportions in the South, is to continue to live, some form of protection must be given to the growers by the Government. And likewise those familiar with the vegetable oil situation have this to say to the cotton farmers:

"Don't blame your oil mill for the low price being paid this

season for cottonseed. Get at the root of the evil—the importations of vegetable oils from the Orient. Your local mill cannot pay you a price above that which is justified, taking into consideration the value of his finished product, whether it be cottonseed oil, or peanut oil, in competition with the vegetable oils imported from China and Japan. The uses of cottonseed oil, peanut oil and soya bean oil come into competition with each other, they are interchangeable in the manufacture of most products, and one can be substituted for the other. Consider the quantity of imported oils dumped into our markets at the expense of Southern farmers. Is it any wonder that cottonseed is not bringing more than one-fourth what it did a year ago? It is not a matter of theory that the United States needed 550,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils from the Orient, but simply a condition in which the American farmer is left with the "bag to hold." The Chinaman can produce soya beans and peanuts at one-fifth the price of our American farmers, and they will produce more and more each year, limited only by the ability of other countries to take their product."

### New Jersey Street Railway Valuation.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey recently has enacted a law providing for a complete and final valuation of street-railway properties within that State. Such enactment became necessary through the financial difficulties of its electric railway system and the general misunderstandings that have existed between the public, the commission, the courts and the owners. As specified by the act, the Governor, the State Treasurer and the State Comptroller are constituted a commission to determine such value, the act further providing for the appointment by this commission of an independent engineering concern to carry out the work of valuing the properties.

Ford, Bacon & Davis, the engineers employed to make this valuation under the law, are empowered to determine "the value of all the property, including every proper and lawful element thereof." No restrictions as to methods or theories are imposed, and they must make their own definition of value.

The law further stipulates that the report of this engineering firm "shall be evidence of the facts therein contained to the same extent as though the same had been produced and proved, and the value of the property as set forth in said report shall be accepted by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of this State (New Jersey) as the value of said property as to the date specified in said report in any rate proceeding under any law of this State to the extent that the value of said property is a factor in the fixing of a rate."

The decision of the engineers will in effect establish the legal basis for rate-making.

### To Export Goodrich Products Through Baltimore.

Baltimore has been selected as the chief export center of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O., manufacturer of miscellaneous rubber products and automobile tires. Nearly \$20,000,000 worth of its product will be shipped through the city. These exports are intended for all of Europe, South Africa and both coasts of South America, the annual value totaling between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Large warehouses will be built, and stock from the Goodrich warehouses in New York is already being shipped to Baltimore. Manufactured rubber products will be sent to the city direct from Akron after the company buys or builds large storage-houses, for which site has been purchased on the waterfront.

Establishment of 96 new industries, employing 2188 persons and representing a capital investment of \$7,515,000, in Memphis since January 1, 1920, is announced by Industrial Commissioner Fenton of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

## Interesting Situation in Flour and Wheat Markets— Analysis Indicates That Wheat Shortage May Develop by Spring.

Louisville, Ky., September 4—[Special.]—An interesting situation is observable here in the wheat and flour markets. Today cash wheat at Louisville, based on the St. Louis market, is costing \$2.65 a bushel delivered, while December option is quoted at \$2.33, and March option, \$2.30. The option wheats are not carrying a price that justifies interest and storage charges, insurance, etc., and are reversed on cash.

At the same time, short patent flour is quoted at \$13 a barrel, for soft winter, in 98 pound cotton sacks, at Southeastern mill shipping points. When earlier in the crop year cash wheat was quoted at \$2.75 a bushel, flour was quoted at \$14 a barrel, and when it went to \$2.90 flour was quoted at \$14.60. It is pointed out that wheat is within ten cents a bushel of the \$2.75 level, but flour is a dollar a barrel under the price of \$14 a barrel which was quoted at that time.

It is claimed that there is practically no wheat except at seaboard for export, interior ports having very light supplies, and movement being light. Mills are not buying wheat freely as they did last year, and are buying from hand to mouth, as are the jobbers and retailers of flour.

G. A. Breaux, of the Ballard & Ballard Co., millers of Louisville, in commenting on the market situation said:

"Minneapolis has, this week, reduced flour prices, with a good deal of spectacular newspaper advertising. Mills throughout the soft winter wheat belt are certainly not in position to reduce flour prices. Quite the contrary. Today we cannot buy a bushel of wheat under \$2.63 Louisville, and if we tried to buy in any volume would undoubtedly put the price up on ourselves. The light receipts of wheat at primary markets cannot, in our opinion, be attributed solely to the car shortage, which situation is improving. Isn't there a co-operative and concerted movement to hold wheat? The visible supply in the United States is only 20,000,000 bushels, or less than one-half of the wheat in sight in the country this time last year.

"Government figures show the wheat crop for 1920 at 796,000 bushels. Carry-over on July 1, 109,000,000. We need for consumption and seed 650,000,000 bushels. Since July 1 exports of wheat and flour total 65,000,000 bushels. This leaves available for export during the remainder of this crop year about 190,000,000. The Canadian exportable surplus will be about 175,000,000. It is said the European requirements for the crop year will be 480,000,000. Draw your own conclusion."

Advanced rail and ocean freight rates are not taken to be in danger of affecting export demand at all, as Europe is said to be very much in need of wheat. There is little likelihood of Canadian wheat entering the field. It is thought that low levels for the year were probably reached in early August, the market having climbed steadily following the big break in late July. It is claimed that there has been some short selling of wheat, which may result in shorts having trouble to cover on December option, especially if farmers hold wheat, and railroads can't supply cars. That would aid in forcing a higher market. It is held that the American farmer has sold wheat for several years past at a low figure in the early season, and then has berated himself as the market advanced in mid-winter and early spring. Last year they sold wheat for around \$2 a bushel, which later went to \$3.15, and it is said, in some quarters, that the farmer is holding for \$3 this year.

Some interesting statistical information on the flour and wheat market is contained in a statement from E. P. Bronson, treasurer and manager of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. of Chester, Ill., under date of August 30, to the writer. The Cole plant has a capacity of 1200 barrels of flour daily, and is principally interested in soft winter wheat flour. Mr. Bronson's statement in part is as follows:

"It is doubtful if the trade were ever more concerned about the future prices of wheat and flour than at the present time, and jobbers and others in those sections where soft wheat flour is used almost exclusively cannot, we think, fail to be interested in the statistics given herewith, which we think are not only worth repeating but should have careful consideration.

"Our attention has recently been called to a forecast of the situation on flour, carrying a statement that stocks of wheat in

this country are large at the present time, and that little or no exporting of wheat or flour is being done.

"As a matter of fact, since July 1, 70,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour have already been exported from this country, and there is now at the seaboard over 13,000,000 bushels which is sold and will clear as fast as ships can be had in which to load it.

"It is conservatively estimated that the United States has already sold from this year's crop, for export, at least 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and this in two months, compared with total exports for last year of 250,000,000 bushels. Wheat has been, and still is, going out of this country at the rate of over 1,000,000 bushels daily, and very largely, probably 65 to 70 per cent of this wheat has been soft winter. Clearances last week, 10,500,000 bushels.

"Other facts concerning the production of soft winter wheat this year, as shown by the following figures, should not be lost sight of:

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee—

	These States, it is estimated, will this year produce	155,700,000 bushels
Last year.	282,600,000 bushels	
Shortage	126,900,000 bushels	

Texas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon—These States this year will produce of soft winter wheat—

	72,800,000 bushels
Last year.	86,900,000 bushels
Shortage	14,100,000 bushels

"These figures show a total shortage of soft winter wheat for the 1920 crop as compared with 1919 of 140,000,000 bushels.

"The total production as estimated for this year for spring and winter wheat for the entire country is 794,000,000, as against 941,000,000 last year, showing that the shortage of 147,000,000 is almost wholly of soft winter wheat.

"The visible supply of wheat in the United States at this time last year was 56,828,000 bushels, compared with 18,681,000 now, and 70 per cent of this is at the seaboard.

"Total stocks of wheat at St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City are about 3,375,000 bushels, and a year ago at this time, were over 23,700,000 bushels.

"A study of the foregoing figures which published records indicate are correct, makes it apparent that soft wheat millers will later probably find supplies very light. For we believe it is wholly probable that 60 per cent, possibly much more, of the soft wheat raised east of the mountain territory, about 93,000,000 bushels, has already been shipped for export or sold to go out later.

"This would leave only about 63,000,000 bushels for the remaining ten months to another crop, an amount which certainly is sensationaly small.

"All this would seem to indicate that we must expect, later, large premiums for soft wheat.

"What effect large receipts of hard winter and spring wheat would have on the soft variety, only time will tell. All the talk about a larger supply of cars for wheat shippers has, so far, been talk only. The cars do not show up and we begin to believe they will not at any time. The railroads haven't the cars to supply, and receipts will continue very moderate for months to come, making it not a difficult matter, with no accumulation of stocks at any point, to sustain prices around present values.

"Lest this should appear to be a partial and too one-sided statement of facts and all on the side of higher prices, we add that there does exist a condition referred to by the "Bears" and which at times becomes a factor, namely: Sentiment!"

The market, this year, has been anybody's guess, due, largely, to the fact that wheat is again on the Stock Exchange. However, in view of the short wheat crop, as compared with war years, and in view of increased export demand and domestic demand, well-posted wheat and flour men are of the opinion that there may be a shortage of wheat in the spring, and a much higher market on wheat and flour.

As soft winter wheat, which is grown in the South, and used almost entirely in the South, is cheaper than spring and hard wheat, it has been in the greatest demand for export, which is resulting in supplies being rapidly cleaned up.

The large and profitable yield of fruit in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia this season has led to the setting out in recent weeks of about 2500 apple and peach trees at various orchards in Jefferson county.

## COAL, IRON AND WAR

By COURtenay De Kalb.

[Mr. De Kalb is a mining engineer and metallurgist of wide experience in the Western States; for a time he was in university work as professor of mining and metallurgy (Missouri, and then Queen's University, Canada). He has traveled extensively as mining engineer in South America, Central America and Mexico, with a long experience as manager of plants in Mexico and California. He has already completed an investigation of the mineral resources of Spain, Portugal and Morocco for the Department of Commerce as a basis for expansion of American industrial relations with those countries. Mr. De Kalb is well known as a writer on international affairs and a contributor to the technical journals on mining and metallurgical matters.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

The caption at the head of this review is the title of a popular treatise\* by Edwin C. Eckel, recently major of engineers in the United States Army. The book already has achieved a notable success, and undoubtedly will command increasing attention. It therefore merits critical examination.

The very title of the work indicates that the author has not been deceived as to the nature of war. He finds that sentimentalism has little to do with it; that ideals are not the competent causes of great wars. This has nothing to do with revolution, which often represents a struggle for the normal rights of free-will beings. War, in which the enemy is not dispersed through the mass of the population, but is definitely aligned with reference to a frontier, is economic.

The war with Germany was precisely this, quite distinctly planned as such by her leading advisers, as their numerous printed books testify before the world. It was, therefore, an economic war also on our side, to preserve our sacred rights to live and labor in the way that we best love, in which is involved that culture that we call civilization. The German idea meant dominance, labor for German task-masters, for German profit; and we said No! We came very near establishing our ideals permanently and making future disturbances from Teutonic sources impossible; indeed, we would have done so had not the armistice been declared on November 11, 1918. The fact that we were not allowed to sweep on to a victory that would have put an end to war for generations is the reason why Mr. Eckel has been able to develop his thesis so interestingly and so usefully. He does not even once discuss the League of Nations. His silence on this pact would indicate that it is either a painful subject or one that Mr. Eckel deems so inconsequential and ephemeral that it is not worthy of consideration.

It should be said that Mr. Eckel is a mining engineer, one of the most prominent members of that profession, an authority on the subject of coal and iron, a leader in the cement industry, long connected with the United States Geological Survey, and, in his own quiet way, as is the common habit among mining engineers, a student of all manner of cultural topics, for versatility seems to characterize that particular body of technologists. So we find him versed in economics, in sociology, in philosophy. With his practical training and experience, and with his familiarity with the ideas of students in the sciences that seem mostly to stir the public today (if, indeed, it be not too high a rating to call sociology a science), he is able to dispel many misty doctrines about political alliance and their effect on peace and progress, through which the public has been floundering.

A first essential in discussing war is to find what used to be called its "sinews." The old saying was that "Money is the sinews of war," out of which grew the superstition that the fate of nations lay in the hands of the bankers, who could make peace or war as they chose. We have seen that fallacy exploded. The bankers played only a third-rate role in the recent war, and they had nothing whatever to do either with starting or stopping the war. It became instantly apparent that the will of the people was the first determinant, and, so far as we were concerned, the demand of the people to stop trifling and to get busy in the defense of our hearthstones forced the hands of President Wilson, so that he opened the way for Congress to obey the will of the majority.

The second sinew was the product of the soil, the mine and the sea, made ready by willing hands to serve the purposes of war—the product of industry!

Owing to the character of the mechanical development of our

civilization, the controlling or basal raw materials are iron and coal. This is the center of gyration for Mr. Eckel's argument, and it is hard to combat it.

It used to be a favorite thrust by the "Made in Germany" pacifists that the way to make nations peaceful was to disarm them. Probably this was a deduction made from the farmer's practice of dehorning cattle to ensure peace in the pasture. There is no doubt that dehorned bulls become very docile and obedient, much as Lenin would now like to have his hordes of savage sovietized beasts, who are apt to rend him the moment he cannot show them a sufficiently weak external enemy to gore. Accordingly, if peace is a mere matter of disarmament, to extend Mr. Eckel's argument a little, it will be necessary to take away the coal and iron that nations possess to keep them from using the power that these give for dominating other less richly endowed nations. One may raise a question about the altruism of the imperialist that might succeed in taking these sinews of war away from their original possessors—which is the *reductio ad absurdum* that brings us back with a jolt to the plain facts of life on this planet.

One of these facts is that, to a large extent, Germany has been "dehorned" by taking away her peculiar strength in iron and coal. "Germany has lost two-thirds or more of her iron (the Lorraine deposits)," says Mr. Eckel, "and she has also lost ground as regards coal, though not quite so seriously. It is with regard to the coal reserve that the adjustments of the treaty are uncertain. So far as they can be stated precisely, we may say that France receives (in Lorraine) about one-third of the Sarre coal field, which, of course, becomes an integral portion of the Republic. But she also receives, in trust for 15 years, the remainder of the Sarre field, and, since there is to be a plebiscite at the end of this period, it would be a very optimistic German, indeed, who would expect that it will again become German. The loss here amounts to some 16,000,000,000 tons of good coal. This does not cripple Germany, but it doubles the known coal supplies of France. On the other hand, there is a far more serious possibility of loss, for it seems probable that the great coal fields of Silesia will go to one or more of the newly created States. If that be the final result, Germany will have lost in all some 200,000,000,000 tons, or about half her known supply of 1914. This is a very serious loss to her future manufacturing ability, and does not seem to be correctly appraised in the views now held as to rapid rehabilitation. \* \* \*

"It does not seem likely that Germany will be able to regain her former competitive status, even under the most favorable assumption that there will be no separate movement in the Rhine provinces. Her future rank, as to the manufacture and export of heavy steel products, will probably be third for a time to the United States and England."

If these limitations upon Germany were offset by corresponding gains for France, the throttling of the German menace might be deemed fairly successful, but Mr. Eckel has appraised the position of France in a very true and forceful manner. "The territorial gains made by France during the war are well understood, and the less widely appreciated gains in iron ore and coal reserves have been already noted, in discussing their loss by Germany. France now controls the cheapest iron-ore supply in Europe or available for European use. The tonnage available is entirely out of proportion to the development of the French iron industry before the war, or, indeed, to the coal resources which France had then available. The former condition can be readily changed, for that is merely a matter of building new plants or extending old ones, but the coal situation is still a perplexing factor, since, for four or five years, the output received from the Sarre region will not be more than is required merely to replace the old output from the damaged field of Pas de Calais-Nord. The coal supply will still be the limiting factor in French industrial development, as it

\*"Coal, Iron and War: A Study in Industrialism, Past and Future," by Edwin C. Eckel. Published by Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 375; index. New York, 1920.

has been for a long time in the past. The end result of this complex industrial situation seems to depend, in large part, upon the political developments during the next year or two in the territories along the Rhine. If these decide to enter into closer commercial and political relations with France, then the new customs union will be the inheritor of most of the old German export trade in heavy products. Otherwise the change in control of Lorraine, though a very serious loss, indeed, to German trade, does not imply a corresponding gain to France so far as industry is concerned."

Mr. Eckel inclines to the belief that France has not been placed in a position, through the operation of the Treaty of Versailles, to take the same rank that Germany held in the iron and steel markets of the world, and that she will be forced to depend largely in future, as in the past, upon highly finished goods. He further declares that "her geographic and political destiny seems to look toward the Mediterranean and Africa rather than toward the Atlantic. Believing as we do that the next great impetus to world-wide trade activity is to come from the development of Africa, this is by no means a gloomy outlook for the Republic."

We are in full agreement with Mr. Eckel in regard to the present indications that a great boom is about to begin in North Africa. In fact, it has begun. This is patent to any traveler the moment he sets foot on the African coast. Algiers has become a booming mart; Oran is developing by leaps and bounds; Melilla has grown from 8000 10 years ago, huddled on top of a walled rock by the sea, to a splendid modern city of 45,000 inhabitants today, with broad streets, handsome buildings, factories and warehouses, alongside one of the busiest harbors on the Mediterranean.

North Africa is one of the richest iron countries in the world. The Minas del Rif has few rivals anywhere, either as to quantity or quality of ore, and these great deposits lie within four miles of the sea. Behind these mines lie some of the most splendid iron outcrops in existence, equal to those that revealed the great ore masses at the Minas del Rif. Tunis also is a source of rich iron ores, perhaps equal to those in the Spanish zone of Morocco in quantity, if not quite so rich nor so free from phosphorus. This region deserves treatment in a separate article.

Not only is iron abundant, but the Algerian and Moroccan phosphate deposits are enormous, are easily accessible to the sea and are only a few hours' sailing distance from the Spanish port of Huelva, through which has been coming out for years the bulk of the pyrite used in the world for making sulphuric acid, which is essential for converting the raw rock into the soluble acid phosphate. Nature has indicated this region as one of the great world-centers for the manufacture of fertilizers. Furthermore, after many discouragements and much cheap ridicule, the Algerian oil deposits are being economically developed by Lord Cowdray and other English operators. The oil belt extends back of Oran, paralleling the coast, and has been traced across into Morocco.

Aside from the mineral wealth, the undeveloped agricultural possibilities of Algiers and Morocco, intensely developed, would come near supplying the cereals and fruits needed to feed a great part of Europe. Just because of these potentialities the jealousies of her would-be exploiters makes the political situation, as regards Morocco in particular, highly explosive. The delicacy of the political balance is no whit less today than it was in 1911, when competition for the control of Moroccan iron ores very nearly touched off war with Germany.

North Africa, however, has no coal, and this, according to Mr. Eckel's prescription, removes it from the category of future possible aggressive empires. It is evident, as he insists, that power builds empires; that where the balanced sources of power exist, there imperialism will lift its head. Africa will be fought for, whether by Martians or by economico-political war, but she lacks one element that is essential for dominance in a civilization that depends so heavily upon machinery, upon the things that are made of iron and steel.

He puts his finger, however, upon a danger spot in the Orient, the full significance of which has not been generally appreciated in this country. He seems to us to dismiss the danger of Japanese dominance rather summarily. He points to China as the coming Power of the East, with her two vast coal fields aggregating 1,000,000,000,000 of tons of high-grade bituminous and anthracite coal, supplemented by great resources in iron. We all know that the coke and pig-iron of China have long competed in the markets

of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and that the growth of the business has been extremely rapid.

To follow the argument for future world trade one must read the book. It traces the rise and history of modern industrialism in a manner that is stimulating to the imagination, and that does establish a fairly correct historic background for his study. He is thoroughly at home in his chapters on the world resources in coal, petroleum, natural gas, water-power, iron, copper, zinc, lead and the other commercial metals. Every man should be familiar with at least as much fact concerning these fundamentals as Mr. Eckel has presented. He also discusses the precious metals, not broadly, but in an interesting manner, finding that occasional increases in gold discoveries only accidentally coincided with price movements that were the product of far deeper causes. He points out the great peril to the Christian nations in depending upon Chile for their supplies of nitrates. "The defect is that the distribution of the output is entirely by sea, and that the steamers carrying the nitrate must make a long run along open coasts."

With the polemical discussions we are less concerned. The argument from his chapter on "The Rise and Fall of Prices" is worthy of serious attention, but he has added little toward a solution of labor questions. Like most careful students of the day, he has lost faith in the sufficiency of democracy, and his constructive political thinking is along lines of stronger institutions in which constitutional charters will safeguard the people from misgovernment by a specialized intelligent few, yet he frankly recognizes that political security necessitates that the specialized intelligent few should govern.

### Industrial Lumber Co. Now Colonizing Large Tracts of Cut-Over Lands at Elizabeth, La.

An ambitious program for colonizing cut-over lands is now progressing at Elizabeth, La., under the direction of the Industrial Lumber Co. Elizabeth lies in the middle western part of the State, in the heart of the long-leaf pine section, and is one of the most up-to-date sawmill towns in the South. The Industrial Lumber Co. operates three large sawmills at Elizabeth and at Oakdale, a few miles away, and has holdings of over 100,000 acres of land.

The land will be sold in blocks of perhaps 80 acres on long-time payments. This land will be cleared of trees and stumps, leaving only enough woodland on each tract for pasturage. Roads will be built, each tract to face a good highway. The company will help to finance the improvements. Expert agricultural advice has been secured and will be at the service of the new citizens in planning the crops and caring for them. Moreover, the company will buy all the crops produced, and will itself market these crops. To do this a potato-drying plant is already in operation, and a canning factory and such other industries as are necessary will be built to care for the future crops.

The land around Elizabeth is practically all of the long-leaf variety, with very little river bottom or alluvial land, and its value as a crop-raising district is indicated, says the company, by a recent report of the Government stating that the section is one of the best in either Louisiana or Mississippi.

The little town itself is modern in every way, and it is planned to make it the center of an immense farming district of advantage to the community and to the State. The company has conducted experiments in crop production for years and has several large farms in operation, as well as a good start in raising thoroughbred cattle and hogs. The officials of the company state that all possible aid will be given its colonists, the aim being to establish a permanent citizenship and to make the fertile section around Elizabeth the producing territory that it should be.

It has been found that the pine lands of the South, when properly managed, are as prolific as any portion of the United States. While all Southern crops will grow in the long-leaf pine section, certain ones are the more desirable, and here the new farmers will have the benefit of the company's experience. One of the greatest of pine-land crops is peanuts. Another is sweet potatoes. All forage crops do particularly well, as do the legumes, the latter, particularly the velvet bean, being one of the best of cattle and hog feeds and of great value in building up the lands. Truck and vegetable crops can be depended upon, and of these cucumbers have been found to be one of the most successful and profitable. Corn, cotton, cane, sorghum, with such fruits as grapes, peaches and figs, are successfully raised.

# Canada Is Prosperous in Agriculture, Commerce and Industry

RAPID PROGRESS MADE IN MANY LINES OF ACTIVITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ESTABLISH BRANCHES IN A NUMBER OF CITIES.

By EDWARD JEROME DIES.

There is no East and there is no West,  
Nor border, nor creed, nor birth.  
When two strong men meet face to face,  
Tho' they come from the ends of the earth.

These lines by Kipling flashed through my mind as I saw two bronzed farmers, one an American and the other a Canadian, meet on the international border, clasp hands and swap stories and tobacco. The incident was impressive. It drove home forcibly the thought that, after all, we are one country with our futures linked together, with our multitude of common interests so intertwined that the welfare of one nation means the welfare of the other.

The border has almost become an imaginary line. In the forward strides of agriculture and industry, in the development of those great stretches of land sprawling west from St. Paul and from Winnipeg, the people of the Northwestern States and the people of Western Canadian provinces have all but forgotten that such a thing as a border line exists.

They are fighting shoulder to shoulder on common ground. They are striving for more rapid development. Every year more American farmers go into the prairie provinces to take up land and aid in the development of that giant territory. In the last three weeks I have talked to more than a hundred of them during a 3000-mile trip by rail over the Canadian National Railways, the Government-owned lines that cut through the heart of the British Empire's bread basket, and during a 1000-mile trip by automobile off the railroads.

These Yankee farmers—and most of those whom I met are still Yankees—all tell the same story. The prosperity of one country means the prosperity of the other. Development of Canadian resources means a stream of dollars into America; it means an increased demand for goods of all kinds manufactured in America.

And right now Canada is experiencing an almost unprecedented wave of prosperity. This is indicated in the latest Dominion Government crop reports, which show that from the wheat crop alone more than \$66,000,000 will go jingling into the pockets of the Canadian farmers.

Prosperity shines from Winnipeg to the Pacific. Miles and miles of fields were passed through where the yield will run from 30 to 55 bushels an acre; there are large tracts that will produce from 75 to 100 bushels of oats to an acre. Hundreds of Western Canadian farmers will pay for their land with the return from this year's crop alone.

To get down to actual figures, Canada's wheat yield this year will be 262,338,000 bushels, according to the latest estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production last year totaled 193,260,400 bushels. The oats crop this year will be 494,966,400 bushels, compared with 384,387,000. Barley will total 63,438,500 bushels, against 56,389,400 in 1919, and flaxseed will run 10,190,000, as compared with 5,472,800 last year.

For the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the forecast for wheat is 238,617,800 bushels; oats, 313,820,500; barley, 40,337,000, and flaxseed, 10,190,000, all showing big increases over production of last year.

The total yield of hay and clover in Canada is estimated at 12,853,900 tons from 11,409,150 acres, an average an acre of 1.25 tons; which is larger than last year's yield. Of alfalfa the total estimate is 388,700 tons for the first cutting, against last year's final total of 494,200 tons.

The fixed price for wheat last year was \$2.15, but under its participation certificates system the wheat board recently paid the growers 30 cents a bushel additional as excess profits, and in a few weeks will distribute 10 cents a bushel more.

From the foregoing figures one can gather an idea of Canada's general prosperity. The Dominion is turning a stream of golden grain into the world's flour barrel. And it is doing this with only one-twelfth of its vast area under cultivation, for Canada is 3500

miles wide, 1400 miles long; its total area, exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest territory, is 3,729,605 square miles, while the Northwest territory has 1,242,224 square miles and Yukon an area of 207,076 square miles.

"What Canada needs most is people, red-blooded enthusiastic folks who can turn gold from her idle lands," said De Witt Foster, former member of the Dominion Parliament, and now superintendent of the Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways. He was standing on a rise, from which one could sweep the surrounding rich territory for 50 miles. "There are but 2,000,000 people west of Winnipeg. Canada needs 20,000,000 in that territory. It will mean prosperity for the entire North American continent when the territory is properly peopled."

While Canada has been pushing forward agriculturally, she has likewise made marked progress along industrial lines. In this connection it is interesting to note that during the last year many American manufacturers, seeing the advantages offered by Western Canada with her cheap water-power, have established branches in a number of cities.

Winnipeg, which a century and a quarter ago was only a fur-trading post, today is known in Canada as the "Gateway to the Great West." The city's growing importance as a manufacturing center may be understood when it is considered that it has the cheapest power in America and an abundance of soft water for manufacturing purposes. In addition, Winnipeg is the world's greatest primary grain market; the financial center of Western Canada; the pivot point of five great railway systems, and the dominating influence over a trade area covering nearly half a billion acres, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 people.

Winnipeg recently completed a \$16,000,000 aqueduct, which now supplies the city with pure soft water from Shoal Lake, Ontario, 100 miles distant. The daily capacity is 100,000,000 gallons, and the supply, which is of excellent quality, is inexhaustible.

The newest addition to Winnipeg's power system is a \$9,000,000 hydro-electric plant on the Lae du Bonnet, which will have an ultimate supply of 168,000 continuous 24-hour horse-power. The city supplies hydro-electric power to manufacturers at as low a rate as one-half cent per K. W. H., which is said to be the lowest rate in America. The power supply is sufficient for a city of ten times the size.

On the subject of water-power the Dominion Government has prepared the following comprehensive table, showing the power available in each province and also to what extent it already has been developed:

#### POWER DEVELOPED.

Provinces.	Power available.	Electrical energy.	Pulp.	Other industries.	Total.
Ontario	5,800,000	632,082	83,375	74,018	789,466
Quebec	6,000,000	370,000	100,000	50,000	520,000
Nova Scotia	100,000	3,062	12,650	5,703	21,412
New Brunswick	300,000	5,890	3,050	4,450	13,399
Prince Edward Island	3,000	50	.....	450	500
Manitoba	76,200	.....	.....	50	76,250
Saskatchewan	3,500,000	.....	.....	100	100
Alberta	32,860	.....	.....	.....	32,860
British Columbia	3,000,000	216,345	49,000	4,275	269,620
Yukon	100,000	12,000	.....	.....	12,000
Totals.....	18,803,000	1,348,490	248,075	139,033	1,735,598

It will be seen from the above that of some 18,000,000 horse-power available, and which further exploration will enlarge, less than 10 per cent has been developed.

Nevertheless, with but few exceptions, all principal cities, and by far the greater number of towns and villages, are supplied with hydro-electric energy, and the surplus production permits of the exportation of considerable power from New Brunswick to the State of Maine, from Quebec to New York, from Ontario to New York and Minnesota, and from British Columbia to Washington.

While Winnipeg is destined to become a great city, Edmonton, as the central market of the Rocky Mountain region, will be its

rival in the west. Calgary will continue to dominate the southwestern prairies.

Medicine Hat, the dark horse among the rival cities, maligned as the birthplace of blizzards, is in fact the home of the greatest rose garden in North America. The city sits on top of what is declared to be an inexhaustible supply of natural gas, and will grow into one of the important manufacturing centers of the west. Natural gas lights and heats all the homes there now, and furnishes the motive power for factories. It is so cheap it is allowed to burn all day in the street lamps because it is too much trouble to turn it out. Popularly supposed to be a city of ice and cold, Medicine Hat's greatest asset is heat.

In Western Canada industrial development is proceeding at a rate little appreciated in the States. The provincial governments in the prairie provinces are realizing the potentialities of their natural resources. Today there are more than 700 members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association located west of the Great Lakes. Twenty years ago there was not one. Certain lines of industry are gradually transferring a considerable part, and in many cases the chief part, of their activities to Western Canada.

The government of the Province of Alberta, in its official publication, is now devoting an entire section to industrial news of that province. In the last issue it was stated that there are now 208 factories in actual operation in the province, giving employment to 3171 people. The principal factories are listed as follows: Sash and door, garment workers, carriage works, meat packers, creameries, brewery, printing and publishing, flour mills, machine repair shops, brickmaking, bakeries, auto repair shops, sheet-metal works, aerated water-works, laundries, tire and vulcanizing, stonecutting, oil works.

Figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are considerably larger, inasmuch as the Ottawa statisticians list as manufacturing establishments plants of smaller size than those counted as factories by the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor and Industries. The Federal Bureau in its report stated that there were in Saskatchewan in 1918, 1422 manufacturing establishments with a capital of \$39,476,260, employing 8188 persons and distributing in wages and salaries in that year \$8,496,050.

The official industrial publication of the province of Saskatchewan tells of the organization under provincial incorporation of the Ceylon Sodium Sulphate Co., Ltd., to develop the sodium sulphate deposits south of Ceylon, Sask.

It is claimed that the sodium sulphate in this district can be used without any refining process. It tests 98 per cent pure, and is considered the most valuable deposit anywhere. Nine million tons are said to be available without much expense. The known mineral resources of the province include natural gas, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, salts and potash, coal, clay, gold and petroleum. In connection with development of the natural resources of Saskatchewan, which is being encouraged by the Provincial Bureau of Labor and Industries, two samples of clay, one taken from the East End and one from Wood Mountain, have been forwarded to England for exhibition purposes. Samples of pottery manufactured from this clay have also been included in the shipment. The official organ also notes the following:

"The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., is adding to its big plant in Regina. When completed that will be one of the largest and most modern butter-making plants. A very fine shale has been discovered at Lumsden, Sask., which can be pressed and manufactured into fancy bricks. Experiments indicate that this is a first-class material for manufacturing pressed face brick, tile and sewer pipes.

"The fisheries resources of the prairie provinces represent a potential asset of great value and are awaiting development. The Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of Saskatchewan estimates that a railway to Meadow Lake would bring out at least 300 car-loads of fish from the northern lakes of the province each season. A crew of four fishermen last year caught 300,000 pounds of white-fish in Buffalo Lake alone. Buffalo Lake is only one of many small lakes in the northern part of Saskatchewan."

As a pulp and paper producer Canada now holds second position in the world, according to the official records. In 1890 Canada exported only \$120,000 worth of pulp and paper. Twenty years later her exports amounted to \$10,000,000; in 1917 they were \$53,000,000, and in 1919 they were \$99,250,000. For 1920 exports are expected to touch the \$110,000,000 mark. Great hope is held out for the future development of the industry in British Colum-

bia, which now has an output of 685 tons a day, with a payroll of \$3,383,000 and an investment of \$27,000,000.

To facilitate industrial development and to handle the nation's commerce, Canada has 38,879 miles of railways in two great systems comprising the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, a per capita mileage greater than that of any other country. The Hudson Bay Railway, which will connect the prairies with tidewater on Hudson Bay, is almost completed. It will shorten by 1000 miles the railway haul for western products bound for foreign markets. The Panama Canal has given Canada a new front door on the Pacific coast. It is expected eventually to divert to the westward a great volume of the stream of wheat that now flows eastward to Europe.

A large part of the western wheat that now travels east is held up in storage for five months of the year by the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. British Columbia ports, on the other hand, are open the year 'round, and the Panama Canal furnishes not only an all-year route, but a cheaper route than that through Canadian Atlantic ports for all wheat grown west of Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan.

The general labor situation in Canada is good. The insidious activities of agitators, which resulted in great disorder some months ago, have been curbed.

"How do we do it?" said one big industrial leader in reply to a question. "Why, every time the beast of unrest and violence raises its head and shows its fangs we crack it with a big stick."

#### Tampico-Tuxpam Intercoastal Canal Project to Be Carried Out.

Tuxpam, Mexico, September 9—[Special.]—Another large industrial project that is to be carried out by the present Government of Mexico and its successor is the Tampico-Tuxpam intercoastal canal that is projected to run from a point on the Panuco River, near Tampico, to an intersection with the Tuxpam River, near the port of Tuxpam, about 120 miles. For more than 200 years a primitive narrow and shallow artificial waterway, with long portages at intervals, existed between the two rivers. More than 20 years ago the Mexican Government awarded the contract for dredging a canal of 75-foot width and sufficient depth to accommodate boats of a few feet draught. The route to be followed was that of the original waterway. Charles Shillaber of Chicago was given this contract on the cost-plus basis. At the time the revolutionary outbreak occurred about 75 miles of the canal was dredged. It is now proposed to complete it and to deepen the older part so that boats of deeper draught can traverse it. The matter of extending the intercoastal canal down the coast to Vera Cruz and north through Laguna Madre to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 315 miles, is also being considered. Already the finished part of the canal is used extensively by different oil companies to transport supplies and equipment to the oil fields. It is a lane of traffic for native boatmen who carry their farm products to Tampico.

#### Kentucky Bankers Ask Revision of Federal Excess Profits Tax.

Louisville, Ky., September 11—[Special.]—Support for the essential industries of the country in a financial way was pledged by the 650 members of the Kentucky Bankers' Association in resolutions closing the annual session of that body in Louisville September 8.

Protest against the par system clearance of checks under the Federal Reserve system was also voiced and adjustment urged of the system of Federal taxation, especially the excess profits tax. Making the required reserve of State banks the same as that of national banks was also advocated.

It was decided to ask the next Kentucky General Assembly to make 8 per cent the legal interest rate in Kentucky, instead of 6 per cent as at present.

Increase of capital and surplus of banks with increasing deposits was approved.

C. H. Ellis of Sturgis, Ky., was elected president for the ensuing year; J. W. Richards of Owensesville, treasurer, and Harry G. Smith of Louisville, secretary. George E. Engle of Covington was elected president of the National Bank Section of the State Association, and S. L. Palmer of Benton, president of the State Bank Section.

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## Oil Production in the Oklahoma Fields—General Situation Encouraging Because of Good Crop Outlook.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 11—[Special.]—A continued increase in Oklahoma oil production, brought about principally by extensions of proven areas and discovery of deeper sands, was a stimulant early in September that in considerable degree offset the depression created by tight money. The autumn outlook is encouraging. Little, if any, encouragement comes from major operators, who express small hope that the money situation will be relieved under six months or a year. Encouragement comes out of the crop movement and the consequent circulation of money not affected by the banking board order.

Operations in prospective territory during the summer were carried on to such an extent that major concerns were forced to invest in outer territory or drill offset wells. This situation applied principally to a few areas. On the whole, major concerns unloaded ten times as much acreage as they bought. Outside of proven fields, they drilled the smallest number of wells possible. They wildcatted only where contracts forced it or because of the release of tools in proven fields where the situation did not demand hurried development.

The Hewitt and Garber fields were the only ones that maintained anything like maximum development during the summer. The Walters, Duncan and Cement fields reached a minimum. Duncan had a 90-day season of prosperity while the scope of the new sand was being tested. Then the decline in production and the tight-money situation gave it a jolt. Recovery has set in, however, for operators, big and little, know the necessity of saving every oil and gas sand of the district.

Hewitt and Garber made notable strides. Extensions contain dependable wells, a majority of them producing from thick sands. Garber gushers exceeded the 3000-barrel mark. Some of those at Hewitt went over 1000 barrels flush. Producing areas in both fields are being extended rapidly. North and northeast trends prevail.

Walters and Cement had a draggy summer. They were not inactive inside the proven areas, but probable extension territory and deep tests had slow development. The importance of these fields is not questioned and their normal production has not decreased. The deduction is not unreasonable that the expiration of hundreds of five-year leases about the first of the year has something to do with the situation. Conditions have been such that individual owners of many of these leases have been unable to get them developed on any terms. Fifty-fifty contracts were nearly a thing of the past outside of proven districts.

Nearly two miles southeast of production in the Cement field what is reputed to be a new sand has been discovered that gives evidence of making a better well than any in the eastern part of the field. A few miles southwest of the Walters field, and in the direction of Burk Burnett, a deep test has had encouraging formations from the outset, and it is to be drilled to 4000 feet if necessary.

It is likely to be the middle of October before much more that is definite may be known about the new sand found at about 1540 feet 12 miles east of Lawton, in Comanche county. Owing to the condition of the hole drilled by the Gladys Belle Oil Co. there, this well hardly can be a fair test of the sand which it has penetrated seven feet. What will properly test the sand is another hole intelligently drilled. The well is on Indian land, and a Bureau of Mines engineer is superintending operations. Offsets are on Indian lands. These must be drilled at once.

Northwest of Cushing the new Cushing pool, now proven over about four square miles and containing eight oil and gas sands between 3000 and 4000 feet, is getting much attention. Geologists say the pool undoubtedly covers a wide territory. Further northwest, and in Pawnee county, the Maramec pool, which now has producers in three sands, is being developed rapidly. Over 20 wells are drilling within a radius of two miles of the original well drilled by the Lake Maramec Oil Co. Structural maps show a probable producing area of over 40 square miles.

West and southwest of Cushing, in the vicinities of Ripley and Agra, major concerns are contesting a big scope of country the geologists say contains the most perfectly defined anticline in the State. This region is of special interest because of former tests having been abandoned at levels probably too shallow for the best

pay sands. That is generally but not specifically true, for some tests, now said to have been off the structure, have been drilled to levels below 3000 feet.

It is probable that by the date of the publication of this review one or more wells will have been completed to or below the big gas sand found by the Magnolia Petroleum Co. near Robberson, in the southwestern part of Garvin county. Hundreds of thousands of acres were leased there in July and August, and the area had a brief boom. Wildcatting has been backward, however, awaiting completion of other wells in the vicinity of the discovery. It is predicted that the entire west half of Garvin county will be under exploration this fall.

The summer was one of the wettest in the Southwest's history. Rains greatly interfered with drilling in several counties, and they kept Red River so high that little progress was made on wells in the bed of the river under the two Federal receiverships. Operators who made contracts with Receiver W. A. Brooks, covering territory north of the Delano receiverships, assert that the contracts are satisfactory and that drilling is to be renewed with vigor this fall. A line of perhaps six or eight tests in the sand of the river and near the north bank will be of particular interest in view of the theory that under the river lies a structure.

A revival along the southern part of Tillman county is promised. It is believed that not a few of the numerous tests drilled there were butchered. Interest is specially alert in the southwestern part of the county, in the vicinity of Davidson, and in the eastern part of the county, southeast of Grandfield and Devol. A lot of fortunes have been lost north of the river in Cotton and Tillman counties, and a lot more will be lost if paying sands are not found.

Nothing significant has happened in the panhandle district since the Liberal (Kans.) gas discovery a few weeks ago, but preparations are being made for not less than a dozen tests in Woods, Woodward, Ellis, Harper, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron counties.

Gas fields of the southwestern part of the State have greatly decreased in production, if reports made to the Corporation Commission by gas companies seeking an increase in rates and warnings sent to consumers by these companies are to be believed. The Lone Star Gas Co. of Texas led all others in contracts for gas production.

With few exceptions refiners have been able to get all the crude required by their plant capacities. Not much was done during the summer in refinery construction. The Southern Oil Corporation of Kansas City is installing a plant at Walters. A plant was completed at Duncan and is in operation. The Shaffer Oil & Refining Co. is doubling the capacity of its plant at Cushing. The Grandfield Oil & Refining Co. has a plant in operation. The Lawton Refining Co. hopes to enlarge its plant at Lawton soon and lay a pipe line to the shallow pool east of Lawton. Construction of plants at Duncan, Ringling, Addington, Waurika and probably a few other points in the Southwest has, temporarily at least, been abandoned.

Considerable complaint is heard yet among independent operators regarding the material situation, and it is lodged chiefly against casing brokers, who are charged with tying up much of the output of the mills.

## To Extract Sulphuric Acid from Oil Refinery Refuse.

Fort Worth, Tex., September 11—[Special.]—Extracting sulphuric acid from the sludge or refuse of oil refineries will be undertaken on an extensive scale by the Fort Worth Acid Works, which is building a plant for the purpose. Sulphuric acid is not a natural part of petroleum. It is used in the process or refining or distilling gasoline and other petroleum products. A large percentage of the acid remains in its original state except that particles of tar, asphalt and other substances gather around its own particles, rendering it unavailable for further use. It is this that is thrown off in the form of refinery refuse or sludge.

As no one refinery has enough of this refuse to justify it in installing machinery for reclaiming the acid, it is put to no use at all unless, as in this case, outside parties build a plant for its use. The refineries are glad to donate the sludge in order to have it hauled off.

The Fort Worth Acid Works will obtain this raw material from the refineries at Fort Worth, Dallas, Wichita Falls, Ranger, and possibly other points. Eight tank cars have been purchased to handle it.

The incorporators and officers of the company are R. K. Ray of Fort Worth, president; E. P. Dillman of Dallas, general manager; A. G. Wright, Dallas, vice-president; J. B. Bullock, Fort Worth, secretary; J. Crawford Reed, Dallas, treasurer. Mr. Ray is also president of the Rex Oil & Refining Co. Mr. Dillman is of Dillman & Wright, refinery contractors. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

### Cushing Has Come Back—New Pool Developed by Deep Drilling Has Great Possibilities.

Cushing, Okla., September 11—[Special.]—While the great Cushing pool, which once overstepped all crude oil output figures and reached the enormous total of 300,000 barrels daily, has suffered a decline to approximately 30,000 barrels daily, the city from which it received its name retains not a little of the imprint of the industry that made it internationally famous.

In brief, it is the seat of a dozen crude-oil refineries, installed at a cost of approximately \$20,000,000, that today probably \$100,000,000 would not buy. Here a dozen of the greatest pipe lines of the country, representing investments aggregating possibly \$50,000,000, merge and spill their liquid into the stills that feed gasoline to millions of motor cars daily. A million dollars a month is paid in wages alone to men employed in the refineries. Possibly another million is paid to other men in the industry superintending and actually doing construction and drilling operations.

Cushing became at the inception of the Cushing pool the first real ragtown of the State, but it soon transferred nearly all the reputation it acquired by that classification to villages that mushroomed within the field. Drumright, the first and probably the most spectacular of these, set the real pace for all fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Louisiana. After Drumright its successors have patterned, until now the oil fraternity and a good many laymen know what is certain to happen upon the identification of a new pool. Probably Ranger may be classed as the nearest duplication of Drumright.

The Cushing field never came closer than 10 or 12 miles to the town of Cushing. It took on the name because Cushing was the nearest railroad point. It became the unloading station, the marketing point, the abiding-place of teamsters and their families, the headquarters of supply-houses, drilling contractors, casing crews and the multitude of humanity of more or less unsavory reputation who follow the aggregations of wage-earners.

Cushing's career of mad frolic ended when what it intended should be an electric interurban railroad into the oil field was metamorphosed into a steam railroad over which the Santa Fe drove trains. That occasioned the establishment of Drumright, and thither migrated the hordes of wage-earners and those that usually travel in their paths. Drumright later was compelled to divide honors with Shamrock and Oilton, each in its turn being established within the area of the big pool and each acquiring railroad facilities as lines were laid from the north and from the south.

However, the general public never made a distinction between Cushing the town and Cushing the field, and the former profited materially thereby for many months after the migration. Equaling the activity of the boom days, its prosperity became far more desirable and a thousand per cent more stable, advanced with the construction of thousands of steel storage tanks, the installation of refineries and their attendant manufacturing plants, the laying of pipe lines, the construction of machine shops, the erection of warehouses, the building of railroads and the discovery of new oil pools more nearly within its reach.

Cushing is the chief industrial city of 10,000 inhabitants in the Middle West. Out of its plants crude-oil products are shipped to all parts of the United States and into foreign countries. One of the largest of these is operated by the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co. of Chicago. It has a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels of crude, and the capacity is now being doubled by adding 40 stills. This plant turns out 159 separate products of oil, including the common commodities of axle grease and wax.

The Shaffer company is a hundred million-dollar concern, and is rated by some oil financiers as the leading independent oil-producing and refining company in the country. Its steadfast growth, therefore, has been a matter of concern to the Standard Oil Co., which has subsidiaries by a score of names making the

greatest possible headway toward supremacy in all fields of the Southwest. This fact undoubtedly has much to do with the high prices that leases bring in and near new proven pools.

A big area northwest of Cushing that was classed as condemned a few years ago by "dry holes" was found a few months back to possess an oil sand deeper than any of the dry holes had been drilled. A well drilled to 3000 feet found a sand that produced over 1000 barrels of oil daily. This discovery created a scramble for leases the like of which had not been witnessed since the early days of the Cushing field, and the Standard subsidiaries were the heaviest buyers.

A local banker asserts that within a few days after the discovery it looked as though all the banks of New York had opened their vaults and bade the oil men shovel out as much gold as they needed. Leases bucked up beyond the mark of \$1000 an acre, and a new crop of capitalists was created. Landowners and lessees had learned much from observation, and they saw the sky as the limit.

Milton Thompson, former cow puncher and a horse-trader, in quick succession converted part of his holdings into \$2,100,000 in cold cash and sat down to rest while investors begged him to take another half million for certain of his royalties. Seven years ago Milton Thompson had nothing. Today his wealth is conservatively estimated at \$7,000,000. J. H. Bellis, Cushing pioneer, leased a tract of 80 acres for \$40,000 cash and contracted to get half the oil produced. Lyman Gray and some other men of Guthrie, who had gambled their judgment to the tune of \$16,000 for a tract of 160 acres, sold out for \$40,000 cash and a half-interest in the oil produced. S. L. Hale, a farmer from Tennessee, who has had trouble for a few years making both ends meet, received \$25,000 in cash and a contract to get \$40,000 more out of the oil produced from his homestead. Frank Perry, a poor farmer, sold a one-half interest in his one-eighth royalty for \$50,000 cash. F. E. Cullison and J. E. Kenney, who had leased 20 acres for \$600, assigned their lease for \$75,000. Later a part of their royalty interest in another tract brought them \$68,000.

The new pool is as yet but partially defined. It contains eight sands that produce oil or gas between 3000 feet and 4000 feet. A sand at near the latter depth produces oil of 45 gravity, which is said to be the highest grade found in Oklahoma. The area appears to have great possibilities. Shortly to the east of it is a gas pool of such great consequence that pipe lines of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. and the Kansas Natural Gas Co. were laid into it. Recent discoveries in the vicinity of Ripley, a few miles to the southwest, indicate that the pool has an important extension in that direction. In that vicinity the Shaffer company, Cosden & Co. and the Magnolia Petroleum Co. are in a development contest.

This oil is worth, counting premiums, over \$4 a barrel. The price is in striking contrast to that obtaining when the original Cushing pool was at its maximum. The Cushing discovery hammered down the price of crude to 29 cents, and for a long time took nearly all the zest and pep out of development. Cushing pools are so rare that another may not be found in a generation, and the price of oil has reached the highest figure in oil history.

Important pools have been developed in recent years at Jennings, Yale and Quay, situated a few miles to the north of the town of Cushing, and several refineries have been established at those points. The pools hover about the abruptly crooked line of the Cimarron River, crossing over to the north at times. Abrupt turns of the stream, geologists say, indicate structures that contain oil, and this accounts for the long line of wildeating that extends westward from Cushing.

Cushing has fully come back. Its progressive citizens have set out to uphold its international reputation. They have built good hotels and business blocks and schools and churches. They have paved the streets and created an almost unlimited municipal water supply. Four banks have over \$4,000,000 on deposit. There is no poverty.

The Devonian shale that underlies the three Ohio Falls cities of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., is now under investigation by Dr. W. N. Logan, Indiana State geologist, with a view to finding a substitute for the decreasing supply of petroleum and natural gas. In beds of an average thickness of 104 feet Dr. Logan's reports show this shale to contain a large amount of crude oil and to be highly combustible.

## Great Well of Texas Company Shows No Decline in Output or Pressure.

West Columbia, Tex., September 11—[Special.]—If the phenomenal well of the Texas Company at West Columbia lives up to the expectation of its owners it will give a total production of not less than 6,000,000 barrels before it goes dry. The fact that the well has been producing at the rate of 26,000 barrels a day since it was brought in on July 20, and there is not the slightest indication of any falling off in the pressure or output, causes the belief that the more than 1,000,000 barrels it has already yielded is perhaps not one-sixth of its total potentiality. If this estimate proves true, it will make a record of being the greatest revenue-producing well in the United States. Up to August 1 its production had brought the Texas Company a sum of more than \$3,000,000. With a total yield of 6,000,000 barrels, and heavy crude petroleum selling for \$3 a barrel, the revenue derived from this one well would be \$18,000,000.

It will be definitely known in a short time whether this well is a freak producer, as is asserted by some oil men, or whether it is located in a new pool. Several wells will be down to a depth when the big pay sand should be encountered within the next few weeks, it is stated.

## Another 30,000-Barrel Oil Well Brought In.

Tampico, Mexico, September 8—[Special.]—At a depth of 1950 feet another well has been brought in in the Chinampa field by the Transcontinental Petroleum Co. It has a daily flow of 30,000 barrels. The International Petroleum Co. has just brought in a well of 35,000 barrels daily capacity in the Amatlan field. The pay sand was struck at 2125 feet. It is expected that several other producers will be obtained in the different fields during the next few weeks.

Joseph A. Phelan, oil examiner for the United States Shipping Board, who has just finished a tour of inspection of the different fields of the Gulf coast region of Mexico, expressed himself here as confident that the production of Mexico for the current year will reach 140,000,000 barrels, and that with the building of additional pipe lines and tank steamships to handle the product, the output of these fields for the year 1921 will exceed 200,000,000 barrels. He said that the future possibilities of the oil fields of Mexico are almost beyond conjecture. He denied the report that the Shipping Board has advanced money for financing oil exportations, but such action may be taken in the future, he admitted. The advancement of money would be for the purpose of stimulating production of Panuco crude petroleum, he said. The oil requirements of the United States Shipping Board for next year will be 60,000,000 barrels, practically all of which will be of Mexican production, according to Mr. Phelan. From Tampico he went to the City of Mexico. He also expects to investigate the petroleum possibilities of the lower Gulf coast region and the Pacific coast country of Mexico before his return to the United States.

The Corona Petroleum Co., subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, is making good progress in the construction of its new refinery here. It is stated that material for the industry is arriving as fast as needed, and that there will be no delay in building the plant and placing it in operation. The company has also let the contract to M. H. Treadwell & Co. for the erection of 65 steel storage tanks. These tanks will be of various sizes, the largest of 55,000 barrels capacity. It is estimated that it will take two years to complete the big tank farm of the company. At this time 500 men are employed in the construction work.

The Merla Mexican Oil Corporation, incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of \$10,000,000, is preparing to enter the production and marketing ends of the industry in Mexico on an extensive scale, according to Jose Merla of New York city, president of the company, who is now in Tampico arranging details for the proposed exploitation work. He said the company has acquired large acreages in the different proved fields of this region, and that it has let the contract for drilling six wells. It has also purchased a site at Tuxpan for large terminals, which will be connected with the wells by a pipe line. Terminals will also be built at Port Lobos and Panuco, he said. M. N. Bensabat, vice-president and general manager of the company, will have charge of the Mexican operations.

## Steadily Increasing Activity in Tampico District—Important Developments Under Way Looking Toward Much Heavier Production.

Tampico, Mexico, September 8—[Special.]—That American and other foreign operators in the Gulf coast region of this country have confidence in the stability of the present Government of Mexico is shown by the wonderful increase in development work that is going on not only in the proved producing areas, but in wildcat territory. The uncertainty of the industry during the former administration caused the drilling of new wells, the building of pipe lines and other essential features of the business of producing, transporting and refining the product to fall to a low level. During the last few months of Carranza's rule less than a dozen wells were drilled. Immediately with the change of administration a scramble began on the part of the different companies to get derrick and other materials into the fields as quickly as possible. Rush orders were placed in the United States for many new drilling rigs, and these, as well as cargoes of lumber, pipe and other materials necessary to the industry, are arriving by every boat. Not only did the older companies start a big drilling program, but there have been many new entries during the last few weeks. The demand for land leases in the proved fields is greater now than ever before known. Some of the new operators have acquired promising holdings outside of the producing areas and are preparing for their exploration and exploitation. Some idea of the extent of well-drilling operations now under way may be had by the official statement that nearly 100 wells are being put down or derricks in course of erection for starting drilling. Of this number, about 75 wells are located in territory where enormous production is practically certain to be obtained. In view of the fact that the daily output of each well in the Gulf coast region ranges from 20,000 to 125,000 barrels, with an average of about 60,000 barrels, there is something more than a probability that with the completion of these 75 wells there will have been added approximately 4,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum a day to the world's available supply. Gigantic preparations are being made to handle the increase of production that is now in sight. Practically all of the companies have placed orders for many additional steel storage tanks. It is expected that by January 1 the storage equipment in Tampico and the different fields and terminals will be of sufficient capacity to care for close to 75,000,000 barrels of oil. Although the potentiality of the wells now being drilled may prove to be 4,500,000 barrels a day, only a comparatively small part of this available production could be handled with present pipe line and shipping facilities.

In the drilling of new wells the Mexican Eagle-Aguila Oil Co. leads the list, with a total of 17 under way. Others being drilled are: Texas Company, 7; National Petroleum Co., 1; Tampascas Petroleum Co., 2; Transcontinental Petroleum Co., 6; Atzlan Oil Co., 2; New England Fuel & Oil Co., 1; Mexican-Sinclair Corporation, 5; International Oil Co., 6; Tide-Mex Oil Co., 1; Island Oil & Transport Co., 7; Union Oil Co., 3; Cortez Oil Co., 1; La Atlantica Refining Co., 2; Kern-Mex Petroleum Co., 1; Corona Oil Co., 2; E. J. Nicklos, 1; National Oil Co., 2; Mexican Gulf Oil Co., 12; East Coast Oil Co., 4; Freeport Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation, 3; Huasteca Petroleum Co., 5; Continental Mexican Oil Co., 1; Harry Hummel Company, 1; La Espuela Oil Co., 3.

The Chinampa field has just been brought into new prominence by the bringing in there of a well of 60,000 barrels a day capacity by the Freeport and Mexican Oil Corporation. The pool was struck at a depth of 1923 feet, and the gas pressure back of the oil blew the tools high over the top of the derrick. Everything was in readiness for the strike, and the monster well was quickly brought under control and the flow shut off pending the making of pipe line connection. In a short time the well was connected up with the pipe line of the Cortez Oil Co. and shipments of the oil were begun.

The Island Oil and Transport Corporation has bought the production of the new well of the Empire Gas & Fuel Co. that recently was drilling at Chinampa. The new owners have connected the well up and are drawing off the production at the rate of 20,000 barrels daily.

The National Petroleum Co. has received material and equipment of four steel storage tanks, each to be of 55,000 barrels, and orders have been placed for five more of similar capacity. They

will all be erected at the terminals of the company on the Panuco River. Four pumps, each of 5000 barrels an hour, also will be installed.

The tanker City of Alameda left recently with a cargo of petroleum for Bizerta, a station on the Mediterranean in French Africa, where the United States has established a tank farm for the purpose of supplying fuel oil to American ships, both the navy and the merchant marine. To make the voyage from Tampico to Bizerta will require 24 days. Seventy thousand barrels of petroleum comprised the cargo.

Oil shippers are much pleased over the announcement that the United States Dredging Co. will immediately place a Government hopper suction dredge in service dredging a channel 30 feet deep and about 125 feet wide between the jetties and across the bar at their mouth. It is stated that the dredge will be used also to keep the channel of the Panuco River open to proper depth.

### Georgia Oil Company Has Well and Will Drill Deeper

Pascagoula, Miss., September 8.

#### *Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I have just had an interview with R. H. Bruce, vice-president of the Georgia Oil Co., who has returned from a meeting of the board of directors of the company at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th inst. He states that the Georgia Oil Co. found oil in its first well, and now has an oil well. The company wants him to bring in the present well, which he says will require from 72 to 84 hours, commencing with the 8th of this month, but he prefers to go deeper, as he is satisfied that there is a much larger pool further down.

He states that if the drill is sunk deeper, and fails to find a larger pool, he can return to the present stratum.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY.

### Oil Production in Western Kentucky.

Bowling Green, Ky., September 11—[Special.]—Pipe-line-run figures alone show that Warren county, which has taken the lead in the Western Kentucky oil field, is now producing oil worth \$8000 a day, or \$240,000 a month. Only a small part of the real production of the county is thus shown, however. In addition to this 2000 barrels of crude oil, which is daily being received and shipped to refineries in Louisville and elsewhere in the north, there are many other wells whose product is at present unmarketable because the pipe lines have not as yet reached them. It is expected that very soon these will swell materially the daily shipments of petroleum from the Warren county field.

### New Fruit and Produce Combination—British Firms to Reorganize the Whole Trade.

London, August 20—[Special.]—According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the tendency to the formation of large combinations is again indicated by the report that the leading British fruit and vegetable merchants have decided to amalgamate under the name of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Great Britain, Ltd.

The new company will have an authorized capital of over one million sterling, and will endeavor to reorganize the whole trade. The company hopes to establish more direct relations with growers and packers in Britain and abroad, and also hopes to extend existing agencies in the United States, South America and the European countries. It is also proposed to set up subsidiary companies in America and Australia.

Motor lorries will be employed to travel between growers and consumers, thus ensuring that the goods will be in good condition, and also eliminating to a great extent the present high cost of freight.

The cost to the consumer will also be cheapened according to the statement issued by the company, and if this can be accomplished it will be generally welcomed by the community, since next month will see a further increase in railway freight rates, which is sure to raise the price of many commodities still higher. Coal, for instance, will be increased by 2 shillings a ton as a result of higher freights.

### Intelligent Co-operative Marketing Is Basic Idea Back of Organization of Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

Greenwood, Miss., September 9.

#### *Editor Manufacturers Record:*

We are sending you herewith a statement concerning the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

There are about 600,000 bales of staple cotton produced in the United States, and practically all of this is concentrated in the Arkansas-Mississippi Delta. Without intense fertilization no type of land except alluvial soil will produce this cotton. So, as a practical proposition, the Delta sections have nearly a monopoly on this type of cotton. The basic idea behind the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association is intelligent, co-operative marketing. The member agrees to deliver and sell all the cotton owned or acquired by him to the association for a period of five years. This cotton is graded and classed. After this is done all of the cotton of the same grade and class is put into a pool. There it loses its identity. As the association gets orders from time to time the cotton is sold out of its particular pool and the money distributed to the members who own cotton in that particular pool on a pro rata basis. Thus every member will get exactly the same price for each particular type of cotton as every other member receives.

One of the most important branches of the association will be its intelligence department. Through this intelligence department the association will have information from which it can tell how many acres of staple cotton will be planted in the United States, the kind of seed used, report on the condition of cotton from time to time, how many spindles in the world using staple cotton, the amount of staple cotton on hand at any particular time, what our cotton is used to make, and how much this cotton is actually worth to the spinner. With this information on hand the association will be in a position to determine what the spinner should pay for our staple cotton, thereby insuring to the producer a fair part of the ultimate consumer's dollar.

Should a member need money when he delivers his cotton to the association, after the same is weighed, classed and graded, a bonded, graded receipt will be issued and the loan value on that particular type of cotton fixed by the association in conjunction with the banks of the staple cotton producer's districts. The members will then be at liberty to draw on the association, the draft maturing at such time as the association may determine, for a sufficient amount of money to meet his needs, not to exceed the loan value of his cotton. This draft will be accepted by the association, a sufficient number of the member's receipts attached thereto to equal the loan value and the draft returned to the member's local bank. This bank will then discount the draft and place the proceeds of the same to the member's account. Should the bank need money, they then have a piece of paper which is rediscountable in the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank. Should the association be unable to furnish this promised financial assistance to its members upon demand, it will deliver the warehouse receipts, and that cotton then stands unpledged and the member may dispose of it as he sees fit.

We enclose a copy of our membership agreement. This agreement is based squarely upon that of the California Raisin Growers' Association. The Raisin Association has now been in operation about nine years, and is one of the most highly successful co-operative marketing associations in the world. By means of its operation raisin land has increased in value from about \$100 an acre in 1911 to between \$1500 and \$2000 at the present time.

We have now practically reached our minimum number of bales and expect to operate with the 1920 crop. As the time in which we had to organize was so short, we had to concentrate all of our efforts in Mississippi this year. However, as soon as we can we expect to invade Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and the Carolinas.

STAPLE COTTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,  
By CHALMERS POTTER.

The North Carolina State Department of Education has put John J. Blair in charge of the design and construction of all the public schools. He was for 22 years the Superintendent of Public Schools of Wilmington, and built one of the first set of school buildings in the South. His headquarters will be in Raleigh.

**Some Facts About Labor and Labor Agitators.**

WM. H. BARR, Chicago, President National Founders' Association.

The most astounding example of the catering by public officials to the whims of the labor unions is the case of Michael Boyle of Chicago. Boyle is business agent of the Electricians' union, a protégé of "Skinny" Madden. He is known as "Umbrella Mike," a sobriquet obtained from his method of making "collections." His headquarters in the ante-prohibition days were at a Madison street saloon. It is alleged that when a builder or contractor was selected to "come across" the victim would be advised to see Boyle, and the amount having been agreed upon, he would then be told to deposit the money in an umbrella which Mike always carried with him, and which he would hang on the bar in a convenient place. At the trial it developed that amounts running into the thousands were handed over; in one case a minister was compelled to go to the saloon and hand over a contribution before the work on his church could proceed. "Umbrella Mike" was finally convicted in the Federal Court on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and was sentenced by Judge Landis to one year in the bridewell. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision. In January, 1920, Boyle began his sentence, but after serving some four months the Chicago public was astounded to learn that he had received his liberty through a pardon from President Wilson.

While Mike was under sentence he was re-elected business agent, and when liberated he at once called a strike of the union electricians, completely tying up the street-car system of Chicago. The strike was apparently called on his own responsibility, and was designated as a "one-man" strike by the newspapers. Boyle's demand was that the South Side car shops, which had been operated as "open" shops, should be closed to all but union men. Without notice thousands of workmen and others found themselves with no means of transportation to their work. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in reviewing the testimony, said that the evidence pictured Boyle "in the role of a blackmailer, a highwayman, a betrayer of labor and a leach on commerce." The Chicago Tribune in an editorial called upon President Wilson to make known the facts upon which the pardon was based, otherwise the "responsibility will rest upon him for the release of a convicted blackmailer who was turned loose during a pre-convention campaign and who made use of his liberty to disorganize the life of this city by calling an unjustifiable strike." Later, the Chicago Tribune advised that word had come from Washington that the pardon was based upon the recommendation of Attorney-General Palmer, and it asks now upon what recommendation did the Attorney-General act. "Certainly," it states, "Mr. Palmer did not act under the force of public opinion."

One of our correspondents, commenting on an article which appeared in Letter No. 131, on the 1919 strike record, as given out by the Department of Labor, points out that from the report on about 2000 strikes in concerns where labor could be identified as organized or unorganized, it appears that about 93 per cent involved union labor and 7 per cent open shops. It has been held by Mr. Gompers that the way to industrial peace is through organized labor making adjustments collectively through its "chosen" representatives. It is a hard matter to substantiate from these figures Mr. Gompers' contentions that the way to industrial peace is through the business agents.

Information is not yet available as to whether permission has been granted by the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the establishment of a trades-union bureau of information for immigrants at Ellis Island. The establishment of such a bureau was demanded by the unions, and resulted in many vigorous protests. A bureau of this kind should not represent any particular class, and should be established only for the benefit of the immigrant. Its operation should not be open to suspicion that it has any information to give except that which will fill the immigrants' own needs.

The demand of the unions for such a bureau is entirely consistent with their well-known attitude of trying to control the schools, the churches, the colleges, our political institutions and every possible organization. The unions were responsible for the literacy test, and they were also responsible for inviting the Reds into their own organizations, a fact demonstrated in the Seattle strike. The immigrant comes to this country with the belief that he is reaching a land where the right to work, the right to worship, the right to

live, is granted freely, and all that is required is obedience to the laws. Is the immigrant to be told at the front door of the country that he must sell his liberty to the unions and operate as their leaders dictate if he is to make a living here? The unions, as at present constituted, are a direct contradiction of all ideals of American liberty, and it is the last thing which should be brought to the attention of the immigrant who seeks to Americanize himself and become a useful citizen. Much has been done for the unions under the present Administration and its allied bureaus, but this is something which must be prohibited, just as a school of anarchy should not be permitted at Ellis Island.

Under the caption, "Labor's Worst Enemy," the following editorial appeared in the New York Tribune of recent date:

"How gravely the industrial disease called ca'-canny, which has been gaining headway in this country, afflicts Great Britain is indicated by the figures of the British mining industry. In 1913 the average output per underground worker in Great Britain was 382 tons; in 1919 it was 253 tons. There are more machines and a greater capital investment. The man labor of lifting a ton has been diminished. Yet the miners, despite doubled wages, do less. British trades-unionism is impregnated with the fallacy that it pays to restrict output. Its members are gripped by the delusion that there is only so much work to be done, and that the longer they are about it the better for the members of a craft. They shut their eyes to the obvious fact that wages are paid out of current production, and never normally or for a long time can come from capital. Does not the paymaster bring his bags from the counting-room? Of course, then, the boss pays. It is as if water coming over a dam from a reservoir should say it originated in the reservoir, and that the springs whose flow filled the reservoir were of no consequence. The worst economic enemy to labor, as to capital, is the ca'-canny fanatic. Yet American trades-unions, as rules restrictive of production attest, are harboring this doctrine. The leaders of labor are intelligent enough to know what they are doing, yet they do it. They countenance and oftentimes urge the adoption of restrictions on production, which mean, and can only men, a lowered standard of living and smaller actual wages."

**Spread of Open-Shop Movement in Texas Stimulated by Labor Troubles.**

Austin, Tex., September 10—[Special.]—Reports received here from the open-shop organizations in the different cities of Texas show that they are proving of great service in solving the labor problem. Building operations in San Antonio, Beaumont, Dallas, Palestine and Wichita Falls are now conducted largely by open-shop men, it is stated. At a meeting of the Dallas Open Shop directors the secretary made report that the employment department had placed 3276 persons in employment during the month of August. Out of a total of 210 building permits for the month of August in Dallas, those amounting to \$409,050 were contracted for and will be erected under the open shop and \$207,400 under the closed shop. The Citizens' Welfare Association of Sherman, which is an open-shop organization, now has a membership of nearly 2000, made up of approximately 100 employers, between 400 and 500 employees, and the remainder of professional men and farmers. In Wichita Falls the open-shop movement has received such strong support that the town is no longer at the mercy of the closed shop, a report from there says. The same condition is true in Austin and Vernon. The protracted labor troubles at Galveston has caused rapid development of the open-shop sentiment there, and new contracts are being made with that stipulation.

**University Scholarships Offered as Prizes for Best Agricultural Exhibits by Boys and Girls.**

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 10—[Special.]—In order to stimulate interest in agriculture among the boys and girls of West Virginia a State Show will be held in Charleston on October 13, 14 and 15, in which those belonging to agricultural clubs will be allowed to participate. The exhibits will consist of many of the best of those seen at the various county shows where boys and girls were entered in contests. There are to be eight grand prizes awarded for the best exhibits of corn, potatoes, pigs, poultry, sheep, calves, garden and canning and of clothing. The prize in each instance is to be a scholarship in the West Virginia University. For the best county exhibit an engraved silver shield will be awarded.

### Cement Testing Urged to Protect User.

By H. R. THOMAS, Testing Engineer, Bureau Economic Geology.  
University of Texas.

The average person thinks of Portland cement as a standard product—that one bag is just like every bag—but this is far from the truth. While the product from one mill may be of uniformly high quality, that from another mill may show large variation in quality or at times may even be unfit for use in high-class construction. While all cements look alike on casual observation, laboratory tests show differences in the strength and permanence of the various cements. To illustrate this point, attention is called to some results of tests recently made by the Division of Engineering Testing Laboratory of the University of Texas.

A contractor in one city in the State recently bought several carloads of cement from a dealer for use in a building he was constructing. Being a careful man, with a reputation for good work, he sent a sample of the cement to the laboratory for test. The test results showed that the strength of the cement was just about half of the value recognized as the minimum permissible for good cement. On receipt of the report, the contractor immediately told the dealer that the cement was unsatisfactory and would not be accepted. The dealer notified the mill and asked what disposition should be made of the material. He was informed by the mill that the cement had passed their tests satisfactorily, and that they considered the cement as his property, to use as he saw fit. Apparently the dealer's only recourse is to sue the mill for the amount of his loss, since he could not sell the cement. It is only fair to state that this cement was from a mill outside of Texas.

At the other extreme is cement from a Texas mill which was tested recently and which gave strengths from 70 to 100 per cent higher than the standard requirements, and the product from this mill has been of uniform high quality. In fact, the strength of this cement was the highest ever obtained by this laboratory.

Besides the strength developed by the cement, another very important quality is what is known as "soundness." This is a measure of a cement's permanence, and it indicates whether or not the concrete is likely to crack and go to pieces within a short time after it is made. With one process of manufacture it is necessary to season the cement by storing for a certain length of time, in order to prevent unsoundness. If, in the desire to market the cement as soon as possible, it is used before it is properly aged, the concrete is likely to go to pieces. As an illustration of this, some concrete structures recently erected in the State began to crack within a short time after they were built, and they are already unfit for use. Investigation has shown that unsound cement was used in their construction, although at the time the importance of soundness was not realized. They know better now!

The whole value of a cement lies in its ability to cement together the sand and gravel, and yet without testing there is no way to judge of its value in this respect. When you buy a sack of cement that has the cementing value of only half a sack or that is so unsound that it soon goes to pieces, about all that you can do is to charge it to "experience" and hope for better luck next time. However, the majority of mills are not like the one in the example above quoted, and they are usually willing to correct any faults where they are to blame.

The way that a dealer or contractor can be sure of obtaining satisfactory cement is to state in the order that it will not be accepted unless it passes the standard specifications for Portland cement of the American Society for Testing Materials. This is a nationally recognized standard of quality, and the purchase of cement under such an agreement will work no hardship to the manufacturers of good cement (since these are the tests to which the manufacturers subject the cement in their own laboratories), but it will prevent any such difficulties as described above.

It should not be thought from this discussion that all cements should be looked upon with suspicion, since the cements failing to pass the tests are a comparatively small proportion of those tested. For the person who uses cement in a small way, it is safe to buy some standard brand without having it tested. But for the dealer or contractor who uses large quantities, the safest policy is to buy it subject to test and then to send a sample for testing to some laboratory, of which there are a number in the State. It is only in this way that he can be sure of the quality of the material he is buying.

If there were a State law defining Portland cement and embodying the Standard Specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, the purchaser would have some protection in those few cases when inferior cement is sold. But until such a law is passed, it is well for users of cement to buy it with the understanding that it will not be accepted if it does not pass the standard tests.

That the importance of testing cement is becoming recognized more and more is shown by the increase in the amount of this testing done by the Laboratory of the Division of Engineering. During the first eight months of this year 115 samples of cement were tested, which is almost double the number that were tested in the 12 months of last year.

### Many Americans Returning to Their Mexican Ranches

Monterey, Mexico, September 10—[Special.]—One of the significant features of the Mexican situation which is taken to indicate that conditions here are rapidly becoming normal is the return of many American ranch owners and employees to their ranches in this country. During the past two or three weeks many Americans who were forced to abandon temporarily their ranch properties in Mexico have crossed the Rio Grande on their way back to their holdings. In the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas many millions of acres of land are owned or leased for ranching purposes by Americans. During the protracted revolutionary period many of these properties were depleted of their livestock, but, taking Mexico as a whole, the number of cattle and other range animals is greater at this time than ever before known. Restocking the border ranches will be a comparatively easy matter, it is stated. For more than 10 years cattle shipments from Mexico to the United States were of considerable magnitude. Each year many thousands of head were exported to Texas for restocking ranches and for the markets. While most of these animals were of inferior stock as to breeding, they had a value that was recognized by ranchmen and market buyers of that country. This cattle trade had been at a low ebb ever since the revolutions began. It had consisted chiefly of the shipping into the United States of cattle from the more remote ranches, and as a result of the restrictions surrounding the ranching business the number of animals in this country has increased enormously, it is asserted. Another thing that has contributed to the increase in the number of cattle in Mexico during the revolutionary period was the shutting down of all of the meat-packing plants with the exception of the one in the City of Mexico. It is now planned to reopen at an early date the large packing plant at Uruapan, State of Michoacan, which was built by a syndicate of American and British capitalists about 15 years ago.

It is asserted by men who are familiar with the livestock situation in Mexico that the country has wonderful possibilities in the matter of becoming a large exporter of cattle and packing-house products. Millions of acres of cheap and unoccupied lands are ideally suited for grazing purposes. The climate is unequalled for livestock. Dairy cattle in considerable numbers are now being shipped into Mexico. They are being used chiefly as nucleus for dairies to supply the larger cities with milk and its products. In the pre-revolutionary days modern dairies were operated at Monterrey, Guadalajara, City of Mexico, Chihuahua and other cities of the country. These properties were either abandoned or suffered damage during the turmoil and fighting. It is for their rehabilitation and the establishment of new dairies that animals are now being shipped into Mexico from the United States.

### Monthly Production of Steel Ingots.

The Monthly production of steel ingots from January to August, 1920, as reported to the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, by 30 companies which made about 85 per cent of the steel ingot production in 1919, is as follows:

Months.	Open hearth.	Bessemer.	All other.	Total.
January, 1920.....	2,242,758	714,657	10,687	2,968,102
February .....	2,152,106	700,151	12,867	2,865,124
March .....	2,487,245	795,164	16,640	3,299,049
April .....	2,066,336	568,952	13,017	2,638,306
May .....	2,251,544	615,932	15,688	2,883,164
June .....	2,287,273	675,954	17,463	2,980,690
July .....	2,135,633	653,888	13,297	2,802,318
August .....	2,299,615	695,003	5,784	3,000,432

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### Jacksonville's Increasing Importance in Coastwise and Foreign Trade.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 4—[Special.]—The month of August has been a busy one for the port of Jacksonville, and there is every indication of a continuance of this activity.

Although this is early in the cotton season, the superintendent of municipal docks and terminals has reported that already 13,000 bales of cotton for export through the city terminals have been booked. This cotton is to be compressed by the new Webb machine recently installed. A second press will be in operation soon. It is expected that this season will see at least 150,000 bales of cotton pass through the port of Jacksonville. The city is advantageously situated for cotton exporting, and the high-density compresses and other facilities will enable the prompt handling of a large quantity of the staple.

During the month of August 88 steamers, having a net tonnage of 161,229 tons, arrived in Jacksonville from coastwise and foreign ports. The clearings numbered 92, combined tonnage 166,534 tons. The total number of arrivals and clearings for the month was 180 ships, with a net tonnage of 327,763.

During August also a total of 470,000 barrels of fuel and refined oil and gasoline were brought into the port.

Within the next few weeks the city docks and terminals will be equipped with additional handling machinery, which will further facilitate movement of cargo. This machinery includes motor trucks with lift trailers, locomotive cranes, locomotives, battery-charging outfits and other equipment. These devices, added to facilities already in use at the docks, will be ample to handle the cargoes now going over the municipal terminals. It is the intention of the City Commission to equip the terminals to handle freight at the lowest possible cost and in the quickest possible time.

Fuel oil, refined oil and gasoline continue to lead in imports. Fertilizer materials are also coming in in large quantities. Cement, coal and miscellaneous freight comprise the remainder of the import business.

Domestic merchandise exported during August reached nearly \$3,000,000 in value. The shipments to South America, Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies was the principal part of this business, but a number of ships sailed direct with cargoes for ports in the United Kingdom, the continent and Japan. These exports include lumber, phosphate rock, naval stores, iron and steel products, coal, foodstuffs, cotton products, automobiles and machinery. Seven hundred and fifty tons of iron ore to San Francisco was an item in the cargo of the steamer *Hornett*.

### Manufacturing Candelilla Wax in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, September 10—[Special.]—Manufacturing wax from the wild candelilla weed is becoming an important industry in this part of Mexico. This wax is equal in hardness to the famous wax of Brazil, and is said to be in demand for the manufacture of phonograph records, varnishes and the arts. The discovery that the candelilla weed, which grows profusely upon the ranch lands of the more altitudinous parts of Northern Mexico and the upper Rio Grande border region of Texas, contains a large percentage of wax was made several years ago. Several plants for extracting the wax were built and successfully operated in Texas, and a refining plant was established in San Antonio. In this part of Mexico a number of these plants of small capacity were constructed, but their operation was interfered with more or less during the revolutionary period. Their operation has now been resumed, and some of them are being enlarged. Several new factories of this kind are in prospect. The weed from which the candelilla wax is obtained is of quick growth, and after being cut reproduces itself from the stubble within a few months. Americans have leased large areas of lands upon which the candelilla weed grows, and it is assured that the supply of the raw product will be abundant and inexhaustible.

Building operations within the incorporated area of Louisville, Ky., as reported for the municipal fiscal year ended August 31, 1920, increased almost 183 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. The total estimated cost of operations was \$7,924,000, as compared with \$2,802,387 for the preceding fiscal year, a gain of \$5,121,683. The total estimated cost is almost twice as large as any year since 1913.

### Increased Demand for Motor Cars in Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., September 11—[Special.]—That business and industrial conditions of Mexico are much improved is shown by the increased demand for automobiles, according to dealers here and at other border towns. While most of the automobiles now shipped to Mexico are of the used variety, sales of new cars are being made under promises of delivery as quickly as possible. It is stated that the exemption of automobiles from import duties which was decreed by the Carranza Government and perpetuated by the present Government will be continued indefinitely. It is asserted by men who have investigated the possibilities of Mexico as a market for automobiles and motor trucks that it is most inviting field for these lines of trade. This is especially true as to motor trucks. In some instances the adoption of motor trucks by mining and industrial concerns have already solved local transportation problems, but there are thousands of other plants which are similarly in need of the vehicles. The lack of railroads in Mexico accentuates the need of motor vehicles. In the petroleum fields of the Gulf coast region, adjacent to Tampico, many motor trucks are now in daily use, and they perform an important service in the industry. The chief reason for the comparatively few purchases of automobiles by people in Mexico during the last several years is that it was uncertain whether the car would ever reach its destination, and even should it come into possession of its buyer, there was no guarantee that some army officer, revolutionist or bandit would not take it into his head to confiscate it for his own use. It was a common practice for public officials and army officers of the Mexican Government to take over from private owners automobiles that may have caught their fancy. In the City of Mexico hundreds of automobiles were confiscated in this manner. In the more remote cities and towns most of the private-owned automobiles were taken possession of by military men of one faction and another until the market for new cars was practically obliterated with the exception of such orders as were placed in the United States by the Government and army men. The demand for used cars which could be purchased in Laredo, San Antonio, El Paso and Eagle Pass and other towns on and close to the border at comparatively low prices held up remarkably well. These automobiles were shipped to the larger cities of the country, where their unsightliness did not appeal to the discriminating taste of the public officials and army men, and therefore they were safe from confiscation.

News comes from the City of Mexico that the Government is having surveys made for a number of new and modern highways that are to be constructed at the earliest possible moment. It is planned that truck highways shall be built from the City of Mexico to Laredo and to the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico; also that the roads in the mountains and more remote districts shall be built and improved so as to accommodate automobile and motor-truck traffic.

### Adding to Dallas' Storage and Manufacturing Facilities.

Dallas, Tex., September 13—[Special.]—The Rick Warehouse & Stores Co. of Dallas will build a 10-story manufacturers' exposition building and a number of concrete warehouses here, according to A. C. Rick, president of the company. Preliminary announcement was made in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of last week. The exposition building will be located upon a lot 178x321 feet, on the north side of Elm street. The series of concrete warehouse units will be on a site of 50 acres just acquired by the company. This tract is situated at the intersection of the new railway belt line and the Texas & Pacific. The plan of the company is to lease office and display space in the exposition building to manufacturers in the North and East, and to handle the stock for those manufacturers in the warehouses the company is building.

Mr. Rick said that the company will also encourage the establishment of factories in Dallas by making a part of the exposition building available for light manufacturing enterprises. The downtown exposition building will provide approximately 600,000 square feet of floor space. The first warehouse unit to be constructed will provide approximately 350,000 square feet of storage space, and other units will be added as rapidly as they are needed, Mr. Rick said.

### Another Decline in Coal and Coke Production.

Production of soft coal declined again during the week ended September 4, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total output, including lignite and coal made into coke at the mines, is estimated at 11,051,000 net tons, a decrease of 339,000 tons, or 3 per cent, when compared to the preceding week. The output was almost exactly the same as that of the third week of August, when the Indiana daymen's strike was resumed.

The year 1920 is 14,500,000 tons behind 1917 and 40,500,000 tons behind 1918, but is over 51,000,000 tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for net addition to consumers' stocks by the end of the year of approximately 30,000,000 tons. In 1919 the condition was reversed; consumption exceeded production, and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps 40,000,000 tons for the year.

With the suspension of work at many collieries in the anthracite region, hard coal has displaced soft coal for the time being as the center of interest and concern. The decision of the strikers was made in convention on Wednesday, September 1, to take effect the following day. The week's production, therefore, represents three unbroken working days and three days when many collieries were closed by the strike.

Cars of anthracite loaded by the nine principal carriers are reported as 21,103. This was a decrease of 14,285 cars, or 40 per cent, when compared to the preceding week. The total quantity shipped, used for mine fuel and sold to local trade was probably about 1,084,000 net tons.

The cumulative production of anthracite from January 1, 1920, to September 4 was 58,614,000 net tons. As against the 55,908,000 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1919 this was an increase of 2,646,000 tons, or 4.7 per cent. In comparison with other recent years, the first eight months of 1920 showed the following (in net tons):

1917.....	49,570,000	1917.....	66,286,000
1918.....	58,295,000	1918.....	65,484,000
1915.....	56,235,000	1919.....	51,792,000
1910.....	57,695,000	1920.....	58,130,000

Stocks of anthracite coal in the hands of retail coal dealers on June 1, 1920, the latest date for which figures are available, averaged two weeks' supply.

Production of beehive coke continued to decline during the week ended September 4. The total output is estimated on the basis of shipments originated by the 27 principal coke-carrying roads at 305,000 tons, a decrease when compared with the preceding week of 24,000 tons. All of the Eastern districts showed a decrease. Production in the Connellsville region, as reported by the Connellsville Courier, declined from 211,100 to 196,590 tons.

The present rate of production is considerably less than that prevailing last year at this season. In the corresponding week of 1919, for example, the total output was 448,000 tons.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the calendar year shows an increase over 1919 of about 9 per cent.

### Rice Growing Resumed in Lower Rio Grande.

Brownsville, Tex., September 11—[Special.]—After a lapse of several years the growing of rice in the lower Rio Grande Valley was resumed this year. Upon the plantation of Schartz Bros. at Mercedes, about 30 miles north of here, the harvesting of 160 acres of rice has just been finished. An average yield of 10 barrels of the grain to the acre was obtained. It was about 15 years ago that the first attempt at growing rice in the valley was made. For two years in succession enormous yields were obtained. The flooding of the land with water brought the alkali to the surface, the productiveness of the soil was destroyed and the industry had to be abandoned. The first two years of rice growing near Brownsville were so successful that a large mill was erected here. Schartz Bros. are confident they will be able to keep the alkali out of the soil by proper drainage. The land will not be permitted to become waterlogged by irrigation. As fast as the salts come to the surface they will be drained off, and in that manner the impregnation of the soil with these injurious elements will be prevented.

### \$835,000 for New School Buildings in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., September 9—[Special.]—According to figures compiled by the Department of Schools of the State of West Virginia as a result of special elections held within the last few months at various points, bond issues were authorized covering the construction of new high-school buildings to the value of \$835,000.

In Huntington, W. Va., a new Junior High School building and an additional grade building are to be erected at an approximate cost of \$400,000.

Citizens of Rock District, Mercer county, have acted favorably on a proposition to bond the district to the extent of \$100,000 for the erection of a high-school building at Bramwell, and for the erection of several grammar schools and rural schools.

High-school buildings at Burch, W. Va., and at Chataroy, W. Va., will be erected as the result of a bond issue authorized by the citizens of Lee District, Mingo county.

Proceeds of a bond issue of \$100,000 authorized by Slab Fork District of Wyoming county will be utilized to erect an addition to a high-school building and for the erection of school building at Itmann.

### What Civilians Did in Naval Warfare.

The United States Navy Department has issued a book of 238 pages, with a number of maps, concerning the organization and work of the Naval Consulting Board. The volume was written by Lloyd N. Scott, late captain United States Army and liaison officer to the board and the war committee of technical societies, from the inventions section general staff, United States Army. The book tells the story of what was done by the board to win the war, and the preface, written by Secretary Daniels, says: "It would have been impossible for the Navy to have carried on its efficient part in winning the World War without the intelligent and patriotic contribution of civilian thinkers and workers as well as civilians who enlisted in every department of naval effort. Foremost among these civilian patriots stand the members of the Naval Consulting Board." Thomas A. Edison was president of the board, which was organized in October, 1915, to take steps to put the United States in a position to defend herself if she became involved in the war, as she afterwards was. Inventions from the public as well as from members of the board are described and illustrated, showing how the submarine warfare was fought and finally overcome. The book is full of interest to everyone, but especially to students of the great conflict.

### Farm Prices Declined During August.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops, states the Agricultural Department, decreased about 10.6 per cent during August; in the last 10 years the price level decreased about 1.2 per cent during August. On September 1 the index figure of prices was about 7.2 per cent lower than a year ago, .5 per cent higher than two years ago, and 56.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on September 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 2.3 per cent from July 15 to August 15; in the past 10 years prices increased in like period 1.4 per cent. On August 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 22.1 per cent lower than a year ago, 14.8 per cent lower than two years ago, and 34.1 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on August 15.

### \$500,000 in Improvements to Follow Mine Purchase.

Charleston, W. Va., September 8—[Special.]—The sum of \$750,000 was paid for the Blume, Lookout and Herndon mines of Boone Bros., in the New River field, by the Archibald McNeil Sons Company of New York, the sale being recently consummated at New York. The three mines will be operated by a new concern formed by the New York interests, and to be known as the Lookout Coal Co. The mines have a combined output of about 15,000 tons a month. Within the next six months about \$500,000 will be expended in making improvements.

## NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

### A Warning to the Nation Which Should Be Heeded.

JUDGE CHAS. E. CHIDSEY, Pascagoula, Miss.

Your reply to Dr. J. R. Black, on page 88 of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for August 26, I have read with much interest, and heartily endorse everything you have said on the subject. Dr. Black, like many others who favor woman suffrage, overlooks the fact that while it may be a good thing in some parts of the country, it may be a very bad thing elsewhere, and that the question whether or not women should be given the right to vote is one that each State should settle for itself. Admitting that woman suffrage will do all for women that its friends and advocates claim that it will, we are still confronted by the question, Should woman suffrage come through the individual States or through the National Government? In short, is it wise to break down the autonomy of the States and centralize this Government? There is no political phenomenon of the day more startling than the rapid drift toward centralization, and its inevitable autocracy, that we have witnessed in the United States for the past 10 years, and it would be well to pause and consider what that means.

"At the present time, more especially, when the European monarchies are centralizing all the powers and separating the feelings and interests of the administration from the sympathies and prosperities of the people, the history the Byzantine Empire offers a solemn warning to sovereigns, and the national degradation of the Greek people presents an instructive picture to their subjects. Despotism has a powerful agent in the administrative centralization and too strong camps in political servility and popular anarchy," writes Geo. Finley in the Preface to his first edition of his great work, "Greece Under the Romans" (written at Athens, Greece, 21st December, 1855). At no time have the words of this profound historian appeared more pertinent than now, on the afternoon of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by the Tennessee Legislature by a majority of four in the lower House. Now, the United States Supreme Court, in its decision on the Eighteenth Amendment, decided that all that was necessary to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was a joint resolution of Congress adopted by a two-thirds majority, ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, and any provision in the State Constitutions requiring a referendum was unconstitutional. By this Nineteenth Amendment, every woman in the South, whether white or black, is given the right of suffrage, and has a right to vote on all State or National questions that may be submitted to the electorate.

Now let us say, for the sake of argument, that there occurs one of those strange revolutions that so often happen in history and the anti-suffragists secure a two-thirds majority in the National Congress and a majority in each one of two-thirds of the State Legislatures; they can introduce and adopt a twentieth amendment to the Constitution repealing the Nineteenth Amendment, and not only this, they can by such a constitutional amendment disfranchise the white women of the South, giving it only to the black, or place any other intolerable restriction upon the South or other section, and its only redress would be an appeal to the sword.

"But they would not think of doing such a thing, nor would they dare think of such a thing, and will never have such power." Let us see.

In the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of June 24 I showed how 300,000 Jacobins in France in 1789-1793 ruled 26,000,000 people and put 3,000,000 to death, and this solely by having control of the legislative and the administrative branches of the Government. Bertrand Russel, writing from Russia (quoted in the Literary Digest for August), states that there are only about 600,000 Communists in Russia, yet by having control of the executive and legislative departments they domineer more than 120,000,000 of people and have reduced them to virtual slavery. I have never been in sympathy with Bertrand Russel's Communism or his Metaphysics, but for all of that, everything that comes from his

pen is worthy of most serious study, as he is a writer of great power. He then goes on to give us a picture of Russia as these 600,000 men have made it. Compare his narrative with that of the London correspondent of the London Post from Revel, and also that of the correspondent of the London Times of July 10 (published in the Tribune of New York July 3, 5 and August 8) with the consummate analysis of Taine of the Revolution of 1789, and you will have a most startling proof of the axiom that history always repeats itself. As one reads the correspondence of the London papers and the words of Bertrand Russel it seems as though he was reading a translation from Taine, so much alike are the incidents that are narrated.

Six hundred thousand men in possession of unlimited power over 120,000,000 seems incredible, yet it is true, and it shows what an aggressive and active minority can do in this nation by securing control of the National Congress and a mere majority in two-thirds of the State Legislatures. This nation is now a centralized government, as there is no such thing as State Rights, reserve power in the States or in the people. All power belongs to those who can control the electorate so as to secure two-thirds of the National and State Legislatures, and such a minority could conceivably bring about the condition of affairs that now exists in Russia.

It has been the favorite argument of the demagogue when advocating woman suffrage that woman would bring to the electorate her refining and moral influence and thus raise to a higher moral level American public affairs. The San Coulottes of the Revolution of 1789 in France and in the Commune of 1871 and the women in the Russian Revolution gave ample proof of what the female of the species is when aroused to fury. "Oh," it will be said, "these were only women of the lowest class." That statement is but half true, but suppose it were true, the fact remains that they were females, and by their indomitable courage and fury incited the men to deeds of great daring and savage ferocity.

I have once before said, and毫不犹豫地 here repeat it, that the outbreak in France in 1789, as the Commune of 1871 and the Russian Revolution of 1917, were epidemics of madness—epidemics not uncommon in human history. Yet we are told that such an epidemic is impossible in this country. Why? Is there some subtle essence in the blood of an American man and woman that makes them immune to the maladies that attack other races? If so, I would like for someone to tell me what it is.

### One of the League Dangers.

LEWIS H. NASH, South Norwalk, Conn.

Governor Cox has stated that if elected he will immediately appoint a delegate to the League of Nations.

President Wilson wants to be that delegate.

The whole power of the Administration and its patronage is to be used to elect Governor Cox, in order that Mr. Wilson may be appointed to wield the unlimited power it is proposed to give the delegate of the proposed League.

Jefferson said the greatest danger of a democracy was in an ambitious President using the emoluments of office to perpetuate his power.

### Insurance Article Written by Mr. Robert F. Moore.

WILMER L. MOORE, President the Southern States Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.

There is some embarrassment caused by your giving me the authorship of the article, "Southern Life Insurance Companies and Their Growth," in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of September 9. This was written by Mr. Robert F. Moore, agency secretary of this company, and I trust that in your next issue you will give him credit for same, as he is a well-known writer on such subjects.

I am today writing to the various Southern life companies calling their attention to the article.

We appreciate your giving this instructive information to the people of the South through your recognized periodical.

## THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

### Steel Ingot Production Increased at Pittsburgh— Transportation Conditions Improved—Pig-Iron Prices at Peak.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 13—[Special.]—The rate of steel ingot production increased by 7 per cent from July to August, the rate in August being about 42,700,000 gross tons a year, the highest rate obtaining at any time since December, 1918, excepting last February and March. No one can say precisely what this rate was with respect to capacity, for the capacity is not exactly known. The real capacity is shown only by actual performance, and since late in 1916 there has been no opportunity for the steel industry to operate under generally favorable conditions. At times there has been shortage of orders and at other times shortage of transportation, while once there was a strike. On the basis of the production rate in 1916, with allowance for capacity created since, the present capacity would be 49,000,000 or 50,000,000 tons, but there is reason to suppose this is too low as an estimate, because last March a rate of 45,000,000 tons was attained, and the operating difficulties were such that one would hardly think the rate was 90 per cent of capacity. It is more likely that under reasonably fair operating conditions capacity will be shown to be between 52,500,000 and 55,000,000 tons. Production has increased to this time over the average rate in August, and on the basis mentioned the rate of production at present may be taken at 80 to 85 per cent of capacity.

While there are still various difficulties in the way of full operation, it should be noted that transportation conditions have improved further and more markedly. From April to July, inclusive, the steel industry shipped less than it produced, and thus accumulated large stocks. At about the beginning of August the industry began to break even between shipments and production, and since then shipments have been increasing so that much of the accumulated steel has been moved. Of the finished steel stock more than half has been moved, but the semi-finished steel stocked is practically untouched. It is left to be fed to the finishing departments gradually, as they are able to stand an overload.

The improved service the steel mills are getting from the railroads is to be expected, considering the fact that the railroads are functioning, comparatively, very well. In the week ended August 14 the total amount of freight handled was the largest for that week in any year, the record made in 1918 being passed. It is probable that by this time the railroads are handling more freight than in any week in any year. Incidentally, it may be noted that the conundrum recently propounded has been answered as to what would be the effect upon business of the establishment of a moderately free movement of freight. The condition is one of dullness in markets generally. Of course, one should not jump to the absurd conclusion that good railroad service is bad for business, and vice versa. The point is that with poor railroad service jobbers and consumers desired to carry stocks against interruptions to deliveries, and when better shipments are assured they can afford to reduce stocks. At any rate, the pig-iron and steel markets are now stagnant.

With increased production of steel and with shipments exceeding production instead of falling short of production, deliveries to consumers are much heavier. The buyers do not seem to be inconvenienced. While there are cancellations of orders, these cancellations are small in proportion to the total of business on the books of producers, and not a few of them are attributable to special conditions on the part of the individual buyer. The free movement of steel has had one effect, that of taking out of the market many buyers who wished to buy prompt deliveries wherever they could be had to supplement the indifferent deliveries being received against contracts.

#### Steel Corporation Tonnage.

For the first time since May, 1919, the United States Steel Corporation reports a decrease in its unfilled obligations. The total at the end of August, as just reported, was 10,805,038 tons, showing a decrease during August of 313,430 tons, which compares with an increase of 139,651 tons in July. The July increase was about 10 per cent of a month's capacity, the amount by which bookings exceeded shipments, while the August decrease was about 23 per

cent of capacity, the amount by which bookings fell short of shipments. The shipments may be estimated at 75 per cent of capacity in July and 90 per cent in August. Thus the change from the July gain in unfilled tonnage to the August loss is attributable about one-half to increased shipments and about one-half to decreased bookings. When August bookings are mentioned the reference is, of course, to net bookings, the total of bookings minus the cancellations. The cancellations were not heavy in the case of the Steel Corporation, but they amounted to something.

The unfilled business now on the books of the Steel Corporation is equal to about nine months of shipments at 90 per cent of capacity, but the orders are not so distributed among the different finishing departments that all would run out of orders at the same time. If the Corporation should book new business in future at only one-half its shipments, it would require, speaking very roughly, 18 months for the Corporation to run out of business. Of course, production would have to be curtailed long before the Corporation got down to its last order.

The independents are, according to various accounts, booked substantially through the present year. At the most liberal estimate they have, in proportion to capacity, less than half as much business ahead as has the Steel Corporation, which is natural enough, considering the great difference in prices.

The common appraisal of this stagnant situation in the steel market is that it will require some influence from without to make the steel market active again. The buyers are unwilling to take hold for the distant deliveries, but a revival in general business, tending to increase the steel requirements, would bring about another buying movement if there were co-operation on the part of the mills by way of naming satisfactory prices. The independent mills have, of course, no thought of reducing their prices at this time, whether one-tenth the way or all the way down to the Steel Corporation level, for there is little new business to be had at any price and reductions in price would make customers disposed to cancel orders. The buyer would cancel his order at one mill and place it at another at a reduced price, and a customer of the latter mill would cancel his order, and place it with the first mill at a reduced price. Each mill recognizes that there is nothing to do but hold prices up until all tonnage possible has been shipped against existing contracts. The condition is the same as has been witnessed at various times in the past, with the sole difference that this time the Steel Corporation is out of the matter.

#### Pig-Iron.

The most temperamentally bullish now recognize that pig-iron prices have reached the peak, so that the next change will be declines in the markets. The latest advances, by which foundry iron was put up to \$50 at valley and Cleveland furnaces and to slightly higher prices at Buffalo and Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces, were obviously a mistake on the part of the furnace men. The furnace men had the power to put their prices up, on paper, but not the power to get \$50 a ton from consumers for three months, six months or a year of output. The buyers did not take hold except in a few instances. At the very time these advances were being made the output of merchant pig-iron was increasing rather sharply. From July to August the merchant output increased by 6.7 per cent, the August rate being substantially equal to the rate attained last March, the two months March and August showing the highest rate in a year and a half. The wisdom of Chicago and Birmingham furnace men in not advancing their prices further is made conspicuous by the action of furnace men in other districts. The Chicago furnaces will adhere to a price of \$46 furnace. The Birmingham furnace men stick to their \$42. Birmingham, a level attained at the end of last April. In each case the furnace men had the power to advance prices further if they had wanted to do so. Even though the freight Birmingham to Pittsburgh has experienced a heavy advance, being now \$7.60, Southern iron could get into Pittsburgh at \$2.36 less than valley iron, the latter being \$50 furnace, with \$1.96 freight. For years past, with a lower freight, Southern iron could not get into Pittsburgh. Of course, Pittsburgh consumers would have difficulty in buying Southern iron, since the Southern furnace men would take care of their regular customers first.

The tempering influence of the Steel Corporation will probably be felt in the pig-iron market. The Corporation has just fixed \$39,

furnace, as the price it will charge its customers for the merchant iron it makes at the two furnaces at Bay View, Milwaukee. The Birmingham price of the Corporation on its merchant iron there has been \$38 for some time past, \$4 below the rest of the market, and the Corporation announces that two additional furnaces will be put to making merchant iron October 1, as their output then will not be needed for the steel works.

### Southern Pig-Iron Market Still Considered Strong—Coke Production Under Requirements.

Birmingham, Ala., September 13—[Special.]—While the sales recently have not been as active and some deflection is noted in the urgency for shipment on the part of consumers, the pig-iron market in the Southern territory is still considered strong. A few inquiries are coming in and every now and then sales are booked. Shipments of pig-iron have been very steady and more voluminous than the production, but still there is upwards of 150,000 tons of iron piled on yards here, a consequence, mainly, of the railroad car shortage and inability to move out the product. The selling into the Massachusetts territory and through Chicago and St. Louis agencies for a while was very fast and the aggregate amounts to something, manufacturing concerns of this territory announcing that the probable make for the balance of the year has been disposed of and some portion of the first quarter of next year sold. The statement is also made that many of the old contracts taken on by Southern furnace companies at prices, some under the present basis of \$42 per ton, No. 2 foundry, have been completed and that higher priced iron is now going out. This means much to the producing companies. All sales now being booked are on the \$42 basis, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. is preparing to switch some of its furnaces from basic to foundry iron so that there will be a little more probable make of that product. While out of the market on pig-iron for several weeks, the Tennessee Company has never announced any higher price for its product than for several months, \$38 per ton, No. 2 foundry. The belief is that the \$42 per ton quotation on Alabama iron will be maintained for some time, with Virginia, Ohio and other irons somewhat higher. The easing up of the market right now is not causing any great alarm and some explanation is made for a few cancellations in that consumers, to be sure of iron, contracted with two or more furnace companies, and are now cancelling where there is no need for all the iron that can be delivered. The delivery continues greater than the make, and hope is expressed that this will be a fact through the balance of the year so that a goodly portion of the accumulated iron will be taken away. The home consumption shows but little, if any, weakening. Foundries and machine shops are still well supplied with contracts, sugar and cottonseed machinery work being greater than ever before. One of the largest sugar-making plants ever produced in the South is to be turned out in Birmingham, while engines for these industries are being manufactured here now in number. The sugar machinery contracts have been very numerous and have provided for a very large amount of work this year, with promise of more as the development in Cuba and elsewhere is being pushed. With commercial attachments in New York and Cuba as well as Central and South America, Birmingham foundries and machine shops and steel manufacturing and fabricating industries here have been successful in landing much work. The cast-iron and sanitary pipe plants of the Birmingham district also have been steadily melting iron, and prospects are not off to any great extent. Cast-iron pipe quotations have taken on a higher level, the classes of pipe being divided into water and gas, the four-inch of water being now quoted at \$79 and the six-inch at \$74, while in gas-pipe the six-inch is stated at \$78 and the four-inch at \$83. There is a little demand yet for small sizes in pipe. Shipments are on again of a goodly tonnage via Mobile and the Panama Canal to California points, while Brazil and Cuba have been getting some cast-iron pipe through other Southern ports from this district.

Statistics as to the pig-iron production for the first eight months of the present year give Alabama credit for 1,637,473 tons of pig-iron against 1,277,875 tons for the same period a year previous. The output of furnaces in this State in 1919 was 2,130,092 tons, and this will be exceeded this year. The maximum production in Alabama was in 1917, when the official figures were stated at

2,953,705 tons. There was a slight falling off in August as compared to July, only 212,559 tons being credited to this State last month against 217,628 tons the previous month. A furnace was blown out for repairs. The production so far this month has been quite satisfactory.

Furnace operations in Alabama have not been disturbed as yet by reason of the coal-mine workers' strike, and the belief is that the siege will be gone through with, and with but little handicap to the iron industry. The coal operators are determined to defeat the efforts of the mine-workers to bring about recognition of the organization. The strike gained some momentum after the general order went into effect, September 8, and on the start of this week claims were being made by union leaders that they expected to tie up the coal industry stronger than ever before in this State. The fight between the interests has grown interesting, though conservative observers say the result is inevitable, the organization will lose out.

A. L. Birnstein and H. S. Saltzman, coming from Texas, where they were interested in motor products, are in the Birmingham district negotiating for a site on which they propose erecting a plant for the manufacture of trucks and tractors. They hold patents under the name of Salbern products, and assert that with the least co-operation they will put up a plant that will prove profitable, the Birmingham district being selected by reason of its iron and steel production. Local interests are co-operating with the promoters.

The coke market in the Birmingham district is strong, with the production under the needs. Reports are current again that consumers just out of the Birmingham territory, in dire need of a little tonnage of coke, came here and paid as high as \$17.50 per ton for the product. The regular quotations range between \$10 and \$11 for furnace coke and \$12.50 to \$15 on foundry product. The output right now is good, everything considered. But one interest has been hampered by reason of the coal miners' strike. The by-product coke ovens continue turning out a large amount of coke. The larger iron companies of the district are fairly well prepared for an emergency, if it does not last too long. The Tennessee, Republic, Woodward, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and the Alabama Company are getting sufficient coal to meet their own demands now, and the first three have some coal and coke on hand. There is a mutual understanding that one another's needs will be cared for in case of a greater emergency than has been figured on.

The scrap-iron and steel market is in splendid shape in the South, all dealers with fine stocks on hand and the demand far from being slow. Quotations are being maintained and consumers of cast, heavy melting steel, stove-plate and the turnings and borings looking into the market from time to time. There is no anxiety on the part of the old material dealers to take on contracts for any of the products on the list at concessions on quotations that have obtained for some time. There is good car service, and all contracts are being delivered on promptly by old material dealers.

Purchases recently in the ore fields indicate that every protection against the future is being taken. Lands on the lower end of the red ore veins on Red Mountain are being bought up, drills being put to work and cores being studied. While no official statements are being made, there is no doubt but that in the next 12 to 24 months extensive development for ore will be under way in this district. Brown ore beds in the vicinity of Cave Springs, on the Georgia line, are now being worked, the ore being trucked to the Rock Run furnace.

Quotations for pig-iron and iron and steel scrap in the Birmingham district are as follows:

#### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$42; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$32.50; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$44.25 to \$45; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$45.25 to \$46.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$46.25 to \$48; basic, \$42; charcoal, f. o. b. furnace, \$55.

#### OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$34.00 to \$35.00
Old iron axles.....	33.00 to 35.00
Old steel rails.....	24.00 to 25.00
Heavy melting steel.....	24.00 to 25.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	24.00 to 25.00
No. 1 cast.....	34.00 to 35.00
Stove plate.....	25.00 to 30.00
Old car wheels.....	34.00 to 35.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	33.00 to 35.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	11.90 to 13.00
Cast-iron borings.....	11.00 to 13.00

## RAILROADS

### Building 12 Large Locomotives at Algiers, La.

The Southern Pacific lines, to meet the rapid increase in transportation requirements, have undertaken to build at their general shops in Algiers, La., 12 heavy Mikado type freight locomotives. Two of them were completed last year, but building was then temporarily suspended because the shop facilities were needed for maintenance and repairs of Southern Pacific locomotives, as well as some of the other lines. When the roads were returned to corporate management building was resumed and another of the locomotives was completed August 14, and the rest will follow in periods of about six weeks for each.

These locomotives are of the most modern type, and are larger than any others operated by these lines in Louisiana. The engines have cylinders 26 inches in diameter, 28-inches in stroke, and are operated at 200 pounds per square inch boiler pressure. The boiler is provided with superheater, delivering steam at a temperature of about 600 degrees Fahrenheit. The weight of engine and tender in working order is 437,000 pounds, the engine alone weighing 281,000 pounds. The tractive power of the pull that can be exerted by these engines is 51,075 pounds, which in this level country is sufficient to pull a train of 200 loaded cars. The locomotives when completed will be used on some of the hilly divisions of the West Texas lines, where they will handle trains of from 60 to 90 cars. They will cost about \$70,000 each.

The Algiers general shops, where these engines are being constructed, are equipped for fabricating practically all parts of these locomotives, although some of the heavier parts, including the main frames and cylinders, were purchased in a semi-finished state from manufacturers equipped to do the larger work. The shops are at present being considerably improved by the addition of some modern machine tools, involving an investment of about \$200,000, and further improvements are under consideration for the coming year.

### Railroad Traffic Very Heavy in South.

All records were broken by the railways of the South in the movement of the high tide of commerce which continues throughout the territory served by them, according to figures showing the number of cars of commercial freight loaded during the six-weeks period from July 11 to August 21 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in 1918 and 1919, announced by the National Car Service Commission.

During each week of the six-weeks period more cars of commercial freight were loaded at stations on the railways of the South than during the corresponding week last year or the year before, the total for the six weeks this year being 795,397, as against 716,294 in 1919 and 737,904 in 1918, when every nerve was strained to move the traffic incident to the war.

During the week ended August 21 this year 137,939 cars were loaded at stations on the railways of the South, as against 126,997 cars for the same week in 1919, and 124,175 cars for the same week in 1918.

During the first three weeks of August this year the total number of cars of commercial freight loaded on the railways of the South was 416,940, while during the last three weeks of July the number loaded was 378,457, showing an increase of 38,483, or over 12,000 cars per week for August over July, indicating a progressive improvement for this year, as well as increases over last year and the year before.

### An Appeal to Improve Car Service.

The Railroad Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., has sent an open letter to manufacturers and other business men urgently appealing to them to co-operate in making intensive use of railroad equipment so that the transportation service can be improved. Among other things it says: "You, as shippers and receivers of freight, can take a very important part in this movement. You can add 535,000 freight cars to the available car supply by loading your cars more heavily and loading and unloading them promptly. If the railroads were obliged to buy 535,000 new cars at the present price of about \$3000 per car, it would cost the public at least 6 per cent of that amount in the form of increased freight rates."

It is further urged that they restrict car orders to actual needs from day to day, avoid duplication of car orders, and also avoid using cars for storage. The letter goes into the subject in detail, showing just how great savings can be accomplished in several ways without detriment, but positive advantage, to business.

### Receiver for Kansas City Railways.

On petition of the Kansas City Refining Co., alleging non-payment of a bill for fuel oil, Frank C. Niles has been appointed temporary receiver of the Kansas City Railways Co., Kansas City, Mo. He has for some time been one of the city's representatives on the board of control of the railways company. It is further reported that another hearing will take place September 30, and that then three receivers will be named. It was alleged that the company has outstanding current liabilities of more than \$800,000, and that it is also heavily in debt to the city and county, the company's total liabilities running into millions. Increases of fare are said to have failed to yield returns sufficient for the company's success, and it has appealed to the State Utilities Commission to increase its minimum fare from 7 to 8½ cents.

### Walkout of Train Crews Stopped Service.

Operation of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad, running from Hot Springs to Ashdown, Ark., 113 miles, has been suspended indefinitely, according to a report from Little Rock, which says that J. W. Bishop of Nashville, Ark., vice-president and general solicitor of the road, stated that the suspension was the result of a walkout of train crews on September 3. It is further explained that when the road was released from Government control its financial condition made a 10 per cent reduction of pay to train employees necessary and to also abolish a number of trains, so that only three trains were run every week in each direction. Not only were the wages of trainmen cut, but the pay of all employees. Mr. Bishop is further quoted as saying that efforts are being made to resume train service, but that higher pay cannot be granted, as the road has been running on a 50 per cent deficit.

A petition for a receiver has been filed at Fort Smith, Ark., before Judge F. A. Youmans in the United States District Court, but the appointment was deferred.

### Resumed Construction of Extension.

A report from Fort Myers, Fla., says that the Atlantic Coast Line has resumed construction of its extension from Moore Haven to Immokalee, Fla., which was begun several years ago, but which was temporarily stopped on account of the war. It is to be completed to Immokalee by next spring. The completion of this extension, the report goes on to say, will give transportation facilities to part of Lee county that is now isolated, and will open up a rich farming region.

### New Equipment.

American Short Line Railroad Association, Washington, D. C., is reported in the market for 2000 box cars and 1000 flat cars, all of 80,000 pounds capacity each.

Seaboard Air Line is reported in the market for 1000 box cars and 350 flat cars, in addition to 300 phosphate cars previously noted.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway is inquiring for box cars and gondola cars, and will probably order from 500 to 1000 or more of each.

Illinois Central Railroad will purchase 50 Santa Fe type and 25 switching locomotives.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is getting prices on 500 drop-bottom gondola cars.

### Textile Mill Notes.

The Courtenay Manufacturing Co., Newry, S. C., will increase capital from \$300,000 to \$1,500,000.

An increase of capital from \$12,000 to \$100,000 has been announced for the Calton Manufacturing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

F. P. Folmar, J. S. Beard, E. F. Dunbar and associates, Troy, Ala., will organize a \$125,000 company to build a cotton mill.

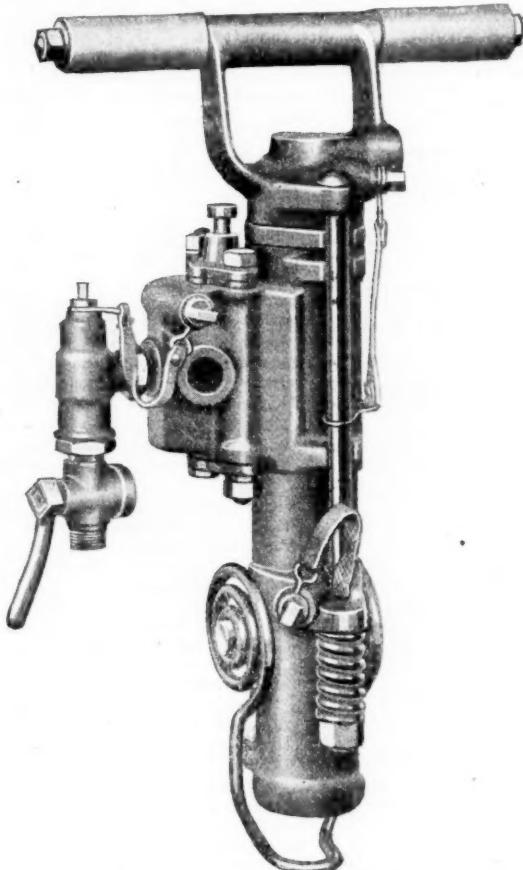
The Troy (Ala.) Cotton Mill Co. has been organized with capital \$150,000; E. F. Dunbar, president, Troy; S. V. Upchurch, vice-president and manager, Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Copeland, secretary-treasurer.

## MECHANICAL

### A New Rock Drill.

The illustration herewith shows a new drill just brought out by the Ingersoll-Rand Company, 11 Broadway, New York, completing, it is stated, the "Jackhamer" line made by this organization, which now claims to have a drill available for every hand hammer rock-drilling job. The new drill weighs 55 pounds, and is rated to drill holes to a depth of 12 feet rapidly in hard rock; it will fill, it is asserted, all the requirements of a medium weight "sinker," or down-hole drill, so that it will be welcomed for shaft-sinking, quarrying, road-building, prospecting, developing, etc. It is simple and sturdy, so that it can easily withstand the most severe service and conditions encountered in the class of work for which it is designed.

In the construction of this drill, which is known as D-C-R-13, steel drop forgings or bar stock are used exclusively, and are specially heat-treated, and, moreover, the drill is of all-bolted



DRILL READY FOR SERVICE.

construction, everything being easy of access, yet nothing to work loose. Rotation is automatic and very powerful, relieving the operator, and the spring retained front head takes up shocks which would otherwise fall upon the machine. There is also a "spool butterfly" valve operating on the well-known butterfly principle, and a "handy" blowing device that is said to be very effective in keeping the hole clear. The rotation sleeve has a renewable bushing. There is an automatic "heartbeat" oiler and grease pockets in the handle and front head, assuring continuous and satisfactory lubrication.

The drill is furnished in two types, one for drilling dry holes and the other for wet holes. Although they are usually used unmounted as sinkers, they may also be supplied with mounting for development or light drifting work.

The company also manufactures four other drills of this line, weighing, respectively, 21, 36, 41 and 70 pounds each, so that there are five sizes and thirteen types.

### British Iron and Steel Developments—Endeavors to Meet Foreign Competition.

London, August 20—[Special.]—According to a report in the London Times, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, an era of enormous steel development in South Wales is foreshadowed by the purchase of land and farms in the Valley of Ebbw by Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettleford, the famous manufacturing firm.

The idea underlying the purchase is said to be the desire to make the present Castle Works at Rogerston a self-contained undertaking, so that it will be possible to produce steel from the iron ore to the finished product. Blast furnaces of the latest design, with additional steel works and wire mills, will be erected. At present the finishing is done at Smethwick, but it will be done at the new works when completed, so that the cost of transport will be saved.

This new departure is reported to be an effort to meet foreign competition, chiefly American, which it is recognized can only be accomplished by the most modern methods of production.

Another new development is the opening of the iron-ore mines and plant at Irthlingborough, in Northamptonshire, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Co. The area of this property extends to about 3000 acres, and it is estimated that 45,000,000 tons of ore are available. All the most modern labor-saving devices have been employed, and good results are expected as the outcome.

### Old Mining Plant to Be Improved and Output Increased.

Beckley, W. Va., September 9—[Special.]—C. H. Meade and associates of Beckley, W. Va., have purchased the holdings of the Lickfork Coal Co., located near Thurmond, the property in question being one of the oldest mining plants on New River. In years gone by it was known as the Thurmond Mountain Coal Co., and in those days the coal was loaded on the South Side branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio. However, a few years ago a spur track was built into this property on Rock Creek from the Menden branch of the New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Co., thus making available 2000 acres of the Sewell seam of coal, which is four feet thick and free from slate. Immediate steps will be taken by the purchasers to improve the property and increase the tonnage.

### New Highway Bridge Across Ohio River Proposed.

Henderson, Ky., September 11—[Special.]—A new highway bridge across the Ohio River between Henderson and Evansville is being promoted by better-roads advocates in Western Kentucky and Southwestern Indiana.

Steps are to be taken to interest both the Kentucky and Indiana Highway Commissions in the project. The Evansville Chamber of Commerce has interested itself in the proposition, and S. L. May, president, has named a committee, which will at once take up the matter with the State Highway Commissions.

The new bridge, among other things, would afford an Ohio River crossing for the Dixie Bee Line, a highway from Chicago to the Gulf through the territory immediately east of the Mississippi River.

At present there is but one bridge between Evansville and Henderson, and it serves only railway lines.

### Great Demand for Crushed Rock in Texas—Car of Dynamite to Blow Up Hill of Stone.

Chico, Tex., September 4—[Special.]—According to Arthur S. Goetz, who is largely interested in the Lone Star Stone Co., which has just completed a rock-crushing plant here, a carload of dynamite is to be used in blowing up a large hill of stone as a means of providing material for the company's new crushing plant. It will be some time before the big charge of explosive is placed and touched off, he said. In the meantime, the plant is turning out crushed stone at the rate of 1500 tons a day. Mr. Goetz is also interested in the Thurber Products Co., which is operating a rock-crushing plant of similar capacity at Tiffin, Tex., 90 miles west.

The extensive highway construction program which is now in progress in Texas is causing an enormous demand for crushed rock, and all the plants in the State are reported busy.

# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

## Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Ga., Albany—Airplanes.—Consolidated Airplane Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. F. Burke, B. D. Smith.

N. C., Charlotte.—Airplanes.—Morrow Aircraft Corp. organized; H. L. Morrow, Prest.; Wm. H. Clark, V.-P. and Mgr.; W. F. Burton, Secy. Treas.; erect 50x75-ft. building; sectional, ordered. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

R. P. Witty Co., Gen. Contr., Union Trust Bldg.

Fla., Haines City.—American Fruit Growers, Chas. J. Brand, Mgr., Orlando, Fla., and Pittsburgh, Pa.; erect 310x72-ft. mill construction packing-house; \$60,000; install \$18,000 orange packing mch.; daily output 10 cars of packed oranges and grape fruits; J. F. Townsend, Contr., Lake Wales, Fla. (Lately noted erect packing-house.)

Ga., Fitzgerald.—J. E. Turner, V.-P. of Exchange National Bank, and C. A. Newcomer; organize company to can yams; install mch.; (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Machinery.)

Md., Easton.—Talbot Packing & Preserving Co. organized; capital \$500,000; Edwin G. Cover, Prest.; W. Earle Withgott, Treas and Pur. Agt.; J. Roscoe Wheatley, Secy.; combined with Cover Canning Co.; develop 3500 acres farm land; grow tomatoes, peas, etc.; can these and mfr. fruit marmalade, etc.

Miss., Biloxi.—Biloxi Packing & Trading Co., G. Antilach, Prest.; erect 240x58-ft. mill-construction building; construction by owner; has mch.; can shrimp and oysters. (Lately noted organized, capital \$25,000.)

W. Va., Montgomery.—Kanawha Packing Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; P. E. Holz, H. Lane, L. Burke O'Neal.

## Clayworking Plants.

La., Shreveport—Bricks.—Shreveport Brick Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; T. G. Roberts, Prest.; E. C. Bartlett, Secy.-Treas.

## Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Grant's Mills.—Henry Neni; develop Clay Gore wagon mines; increase daily capacity to 15 tons; install sawmill; erect miners' camp.

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$10,000) organized; Elmer E. George, Prest., Allen; G. V. George, V.-P., Detroit, Mich.; develop 350 acres; daily output 500 tons; install mining machines, generator, engine, boiler, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery; Generator; Engine; Boiler.)

Ky., Ashland.—Park City Coal Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. H. Flanery, Davis M. Howerton, Albert Copley.

Ky., Bluefield.—Ulvan Coal Co.; construct coal tipple and power-house.

Ky., David.—Marion Coal Co.; construct coal tipple, conveyor, power-house, etc.

Ky., Esco.—Esco-Elkhorn Coal Co.; construct coal tipple, houses, etc.

Ky., Esco.—Conmar-Elkhorn Coal Co. organized; Chas. W. Conner, Prest.; Frank Marcum, V.-P.; both Esco; F. D. Clifford, Secy.-Treas., Huntington, W. Va.; develop

100 acres; daily output 150 tons; has mch.; (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Ky., Harlan.—Harlan Bituminous Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. W. and M. H. Highbaugh, R. J. Bailey.

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co., John W. Adams; construct coal tipple, miners' houses, church, etc. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$60,000.)

Ky., Lackey.—Holley Collieries Co., M. M. Collins; increased capital to \$500,000. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$150,000.)

Ky., Pineville.—Brooking Coal Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000) organized; H. A. Brooking, Prest.; J. M. Green, V.-P.; P. T. Cairns; develop 300 acres. (See Machinery Wanted—Rails; Building Material; Cars.)

Ky., Mortons Gap.—Kingston Coal Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; Oswald M. Kingston, Maurice K. Gordon, Virgil Y. Moore.

Ky., Pikeville.—Belknap Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; R. P. Belknap, W. B. Syek, Martin Collinsworth.

Ky., Winchester.—Sewell Jellico Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; E. J. Sewell, E. K. Lowry, E. W. Paynter.

Tenn., Crab Orchard.—J. H. Finley Lumber Co., Crossville, Tenn.; will develop 10,000 acres coal land; 3½ mi. south of Crab Orchard.

Va., Norton.—Norton Coal Co.; improve plant; increase capacity; erect miners' houses and clubhouse.

W. Va., Barbour County.—Marteny Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Frank C. Shriver, J. M. Wood, Clyde Marteny, all Morgantown, W. Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Sanberg Coal & Land Co., Charles E. Sanberg Prest.; acquired 5168 acres (from Black Band Coal & Coke Co.) fronting on Kanawha River and Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.; build 2 plants.

W. Va., Charleston.—Lookout Coal Co. organized; Archibald McNeil Sons Co., New York; acquired 3 mines; combined monthly capacity 15,000 tons; reported to expend \$500,000 on improvements; increase output.

W. Va., Chelyan.—Eskins Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; R. W. Eskins, C. D. Francis; both Chelyan; J. S. Ninberger, St. Albans, W. Va.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Troll Coal Co., Union National Bank Bldg., organized; John T. Troll, Prest., Wheeling, W. Va.; C. W. Troll, V.-P., St. Clairsville, O.; M. L. Moke, Gen. Mgr., Cleveland, O.; purchased established plant; improve; increase daily capacity to 2000 tons.

W. Va., Dan.—Pocahontas Bradshaw Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; H. G. Haffersett, A. R. Beane, both Dan; T. J. Cruise, Bluefield, W. Va.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Frank C. Hammond; develop coal land.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Howard Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$75,000; Clyde A. Cole, W. A. Reed; both Fairmont; C. P. Hood, Shinington, W. Va.

W. Va., Fairview.—Anns Run Coal Co., inceptd.; capital \$25,000; C. O. Witt, R. D. Hall, D. O. Hanes.

W. Va., Huntington.—Lick Fork Collieries

Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; F. J. Payne, S. J. Hyman, N. J. Pugh.

W. Va., Huntington.—Mountain State Coal Corp. organized; C. T. Benton, Prest.; F. M. Livezey, V.-P.; R. B. Campbell, Secy.-Treas. (Lately noted chartered, capital \$500,000.)

W. Va., Kanawha County.—Fair Seam Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. F. Bouchelle, W. S. Johnson, both Charleston, W. Va.; Thomas Haggerty, Reynoldsburg, Pa.

W. Va., Kimberly.—Yale Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; B. E. Claypool, L. Burke O'Neal, Simon Margolis; all Montgomery, W. Va.

W. Va., Kingwood.—Craig Coal Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; C. W. Craig, W. O. Barnard; both Kingwood; Charles E. Hodges, Morgantown, W. Va.

W. Va., Lincoln County.—Pure Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; W. S. Holmes, Charleston, W. Va.; J. K. Nelson, Bell, W. Va.; I. G. Williams, Spring Hill, W. Va.

W. Va., Matewan.—North Matewan Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; H. M. Coleman, Roxie Vandegrift; both Matewan; J. G. Nebit, Williamson, W. Va.

W. Va., Meadow Bridge.—Thomas Smokeless Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; G. H. Thomas, Meadow Bridge; J. E. Gray, Richmond, Va.; B. B. Richmond, Cranberry, W. Va.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Shriver Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; Everhart Blerer, Frank C. Shriver, H. C. Greer.

W. Va., Monongalia County.—Bunker Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Paul E. Berlin, Norman R. McAfee, both Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. E. Murata, Beaver Falls, Pa.

W. Va., Mt. Hope.—Glencoe Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$200,000; P. M. Snyder, W. F. Triplett, C. H. Stephenson.

W. Va., Nicholas County.—Comfort Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; George Tappan, Charleston, W. Va.; E. H. Terry, E. Willard; both Chicago, Ill.

W. Va., Ranger.—Ranger Coal Co. inceptd.; W. J. Harvie, Charles P. Porterm, J. C. Miller; all Huntington, W. Va.

W. Va., Ritter.—Mountain State Coal Corp. (lately noted chartered, capital \$500,000) organized; C. T. Benton, Prest.; F. M. Livezey, V.-P.; R. B. Campbell, Secy.-Treas.; all 916 6th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; develop 2750 acres; daily output 3000 tons; install mech.; G. E. Eary, Constr. Engr., Ritter. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-power Plant; Cars.)

W. Va., Rosemont.—Jerry Run Coal Co., John L. Robinson, Mgr., Grafton, W. Va.; develop coal mine; slope entrance, construct tipple; build railway to connect with Baltimore and Ohio; erect miners' houses, etc. (Lately noted under Grafton, W. Va., as organized, capital \$75,000, develop 130 acres, daily output 1500 tons.)

W. Va., Thurmond.—C. H. Meade, Beckley, W. Va.; purchased coal mines on New River; improve; increase capacity.

W. Va., Welch.—J. M. Coal Co. organized; Eugene Lopinsky; develop 100 acres.

W. Va., Welch.—Wm. Leckie; develop coal land.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Red Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. A. Greer, Wheeling; Edw. Johns, E. G. Woltz; both Bridgeport, W. Va.

W. Va., Winifrede.—Winifrede Coal Co., L. L. Wilson, Gen. Supt.; develop 10,000 acres; daily output 1200 tons; install mech.; W. H. W. Mason, Purchasing Agt.; C. B. Wilson, Constr. Engr.

W. Va., Wyoming County.—A. E. Jennings, Welch, W. Va.; J. B. Purcell, Huntington, W. Va.; G. R. McAfee, Philadelphia, Pa.; develop coal land.

### Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Brantley-Barrow; rebuild burned cotton gin; loss \$12,000.

N. C., Harrell's Store.—Harrell's Store Gin Co., N. C., organized; capital \$25,000; W. A. Corbett, Prest., Atkinson, N. C.; R. W. Ward, Secy., Kerr; erect \$10,000 building; install gin for daily output of 30 bales.

N. C., Lilesville.—Lilesville Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; H. J. Wall, C. A. Ingram, S. W. Dawkins.

N. C., Siler City.—Farmers' Gin & Cotton Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. F. Seawell, W. J. Hackney, J. A. Dark.

N. C., Winfall.—A. R. Winslow; rebuild burned plant; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Eula.—Eula Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; H. H. Bailey, J. O. Moore, H. E. Jones.

Tex., Fluvanna.—Fluvanna Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; C. E. Reeder, J. E. Jones, T. L. Winston.

Tex., Houston.—Ship Channel Compress Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; H. M. Croawell, Emmet P. Crow, P. L. Wahlberg.

Tex., Lueders.—Lueders Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; L. W. Thomas, F. M. Webb, W. D. Nance.

Tex., Shamrock.—Farmers' Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Gideon Bell, S. A. Morgan, T. E. Montgomery.

Tex., Winters.—Farmers' Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$18,000; Walter J. Gardner, Horace K. Reid, R. K. Russell.

### Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ala., Birmingham.—Birmingham Cotton Oil Co. organized; L. M. Porter, Prest.; Geo. A. Blinn, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; L. R. Camp, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.; purchased plant Union Cotton Oil Co. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$40,000.)

N. C., Laurel Hill.—Springfield Cotton Mills; increased capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

N. C., Siler City.—Farmers' Gin & Cotton Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. F. Seawell, W. J. Hackney, J. A. Dark.

S. C., Bishopville.—Palmetto Oil Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., San Marcos.—San Marcos Oil Mill organized; T. C. Johnson, Sr., Prest.; D. C. Johnson, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; organization of established company. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Tex., Wharton.—People's Cotton Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; H. E. Wilson, P. S. Grogan, Hans Guldmann.

Tex., Wharton.—People's Cotton Oil Co. organized; capital \$75,000; P. S. Grogan, Prest.; H. E. Wilson, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; purchased People's Oil & Cotton Co.'s plant; 4-press cottonseed-oil mill complete.

### Drainage Systems.

Ark., Helena.—Little Cypress Drainage Dist. Comms., Van Davidson, Prest., Solomon Bldg.; construct 3 canals and laterals; 356,000 yds. total excavation; 100 acres clearing; 6 bridges; bids until Sept. 27; Quarles-Hurlburt Engineering Co., Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Ga., Griffin.—Spalding County Comms.' Drainage Dist., J. P. Durkee, Secy.; construct main ditch and 2 laterals; 147,420 cu. yds. total excavation; \$30,000; drain 600 acres; bids until Sept. 25; Cecil L. Fife, Engr., Fayetteville, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

N. C., Burgaw.—Pender County Comms., Drainage Dist. No. 4, R. G. Grady, Chrmn.

Wilmington, N. C.; construct drainage system; issued \$175,000 bonds.

### Electric Plants.

Ala., Mobile.—Kelly Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., E. L. Whitney, Prest.; contemplates erection \$150,000 power-house, machine shop, etc.

Ala., Rogersville.—Rogersville Light & Power Co., L. A. Weaver, Mgr.; erect \$10,000 plant. (Lately noted rebuild burned plant.)

Ark., Eureka.—City Comms.; install street-lighting system.

Fla., New Smyrna.—City, Geo. J. Ott, Mayor; improve electric-light system; install two 150 H. P. units; voted \$53,000 bonds.

Ga., Griffin.—Sibley Electric Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. F. Sibley, J. T. Bridges, W. T. Beard.

Ky., Blackey.—Dudley Coal Co.; construct power-house, store, etc.

Ky., Bluefield.—Ulyah Coal Co.; construct power-house, tipple.

Ky., David.—Marion Coal Co.; construct power-house, tipple, conveyor, etc.

Ky., Salyersville.—Salyersville Heat & Light Co. organized; H. H. Ramey, Prest. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$10,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe.)

Md., Baltimore.—City, Mayor Wm. F. Broening, Prest. Board of Awards; install feed pumps; renew tubes in boilers; install additional tubes for boilers; repair power plant; at Bayview Hospital; bids until Sept. 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Power-plant Equipment.)

N. C., North Wilkesboro.—City; install electric-light and water systems; \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Smithville.—City, Eugene Hendon, Mayor; construct 18 mi. transmission line to Great Falls Power Co.'s plant at Rock Island; \$30,000; connect with Tennessee Power Co. at Falls City. (Lately noted voted \$30,000 bonds.)

Tex., Cleburne.—City, J. W. Hockaday, Supt. Water-works; install \$200,000 steam turbines, 150 H. P. electric motor and 1,250,000-gal. daily capacity compressor. Lately noted contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-plant Equipment.)

Tex., Edinburg.—Public Utilities Co.; establish electric light and ice plant.

Tex., San Benito.—San Benito Electric Light & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. T. Lomax, C. G. Malott, R. M. Graeter.

W. Va., Blueville.—Brownlow Service Co. organized; R. M. Parrish, Prest., Grafton, W. Va.; install electric light and water systems at Brownlow Park.

### Fertilizer Factories.

N. C., Hilton.—Fisheries Products Co., Thos. H. Hayes, Prest., Wilmington, N. C.; purchased buildings; remodel and enlarge; install fertilizer-mixing mech.; annual capacity 100,000 tons; electric power; install loading and unloading apparatus.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—Carolina Fertilizer & Phosphate Co., Raleigh, N. C., inceptd.; capital \$2,000,000; establish plant.

N. C., Warrenton.—M. C. Winston & Son; establish fertilizer factory; install spur track. (M. C. Winston previously noted to build plant.)

Va., Suffolk.—Suffolk Fertilizer Co. organized; R. L. Brewer, Jr., Prest.; Wm. Jones, Secy.-Treas.; A. K. Roe, Mgr.; erect 2-story 200x100-ft. wood-construction building; install dry-mixing plant. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$250,000.)

Fla., Lake Worth.—Victory Fertilizer Co. of Florida organized; Herman W. Shaw, Prest.; Chester F. Doot, Secy.; F. W. Thatcher, Treas.; all of 132 Boylston St., Boston Mass.

### Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ga., Savannah.—Centennial Milling Co., Seattle, Wash.; erect mixing and blending plant for plain and self-raising flour; 2-story, 180x175 ft.; milling section 3 and 4 stories; 10-hour capacity 2000 lbs.; erect 100,000-bbl. warehouse; Artley Co., Contr. (Lately noted to establish plant.)

Md., Crisfield.—Potomac Poultry Food Co., W. D. Wilson, Prest., Keyser Bldg., Baltimore; erect 1-story 144x125-ft. concrete and steel building covered with corrugated steel; 30x20-ft. leanto; concrete silo, office building, crane runway, wharves and dock, with concrete loading platform; Herman F. Doebleman, Engr., 507 N. Charles St.; W. S. Stone, Jr., Archt., care owner; Spencer Construction Co., Contr., Garrett Bldg.; all Baltimore. (Lately noted bids until Aug. 16.)

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Fla., Miami—Machinery.—Miami Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; F. Hynes, Prest.; Charles Aulenbacher, V.-P.; Lillian B. Hynes, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore—Castings.—Kennedy Corp., Joseph P. Kennedy, Prest., Charles and Wells Sts.; purchased plant of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. and capital stock of Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Casting Co. for \$1,850,000; add 2 new plants to present equipment; mfrs. castings for automobiles, tractors, locomotives, etc. (Previously noted inceptd., capital \$2,000,000, etc.)

Md., Baltimore—Stonecutters' Tools.—F. Phillips & Son, 1336 Greenmount Ave.; erect 2-story and basement 38x70-ft. building; J. Franklin Melker, Archt., Professional Bldg.; C. C. Watts, Contr., 407 E. 25th St.

Md., Baltimore—Castings.—Kennedy Corp., Joseph P. Kennedy, Prest., Charles and Wells Sts.; purchased plant of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. and capital stock of Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Casting Co. for \$1,850,000; plans extensions and alterations; Frank D. Chase, Engr. and Contr., Chicago, Ill.; mfrs. castings for automobiles, tractors, locomotives, etc. (Previously noted inceptd., capital \$2,000,000, etc.)

Mo., St. Louis—Stoves.—Bridge & Beach Mfg. Co., 503 S. 1st St.; erect 17 buildings, including steel molding-rooms, reinforced concrete warehouse, several wooden buildings; total floor space 268,000 sq. ft.; Fruin Colon Constructing Co., Contr., Merchants' Laclede Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—Carburetors.—Southern Automatic Steam Carburetor Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; A. M. Nord, Prest.-Treas. Mgr.; R. T. Puhlman, V.-P.; C. T. Shaner, Secy.; controls rights in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Cuba and South America; product manufactured by Automatic Steam Carburetor Co., 2488 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

Okla., Tulsa—Tools, etc.—Chaderton-Nelson Tool & Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. B. White, Jr., Tulsa.; L. W. Chaderton, H. K. Nelson; both Drumright, Okla.

S. C., Charleston—Welding.—Atlantic Welding Works; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Steel and Iron.—Southwestern Steel & Iron Co. organized; J. R. Lowry, Prest.-Mgr.; S. R. Hord, V.-P.; erect fireproof building; \$3500. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$7000.)

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Augusta.—Magnolia Petroleum Co.; erect three 20 ft. long by 10 ft. high storage tanks office and warehouse; \$10,000; Fred Schneider, Contr. Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

La., Alexandria.—Alexandria Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Frank V. B. Price, Prest., Pinebur, Miss.; Marshall T. Cappel, Secy.-Treas., Alexandria.

Fla., Jacksonville—Refining.—Rosin Refining Co., B. W. Blount, Prest., 13th and Perry Sts.; rebuild burned plant.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Kentucky Oil Fields Corp. chartered; capital \$1000; A. W. T. and W. B. Davies, A. L. Corbett.

Ky., Paintsville.—Auxier Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; J. K. and Z. Wells, Oma Davis Vaughn.

Ky., Pikeville.—Original Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; Ben H. Auxier, W. B. Pinson, W. A. Cypress.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Cosmos Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; C. O. Jagers, Fort Worth, Tex.; H. A. Muse, Wichita Falls, Tex.; W. T. Jagers, Cherokee, Okla.

Okla., Purcell.—Gulf Production Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; A. L. Rice, J. P. Crawford; both Purcell; Otis Garrett, Oklahoma City.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Gas & Power Co., S. Main St., and Southern Gas & Electric Corp., Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; enlarge and improve plant; install 16,000-gal. oil-storage tank, 2 purifying boxes, 6-ft. meter to supersede present 4-ft. 6-in. meter, condenser, additional 50,000-cu.-ft. gasholder; purchased water-gas set; contemplates laying additional mains next year. (Lately noted to enlarge plant.)

S. C., Union.—McNally Cotton Co.; has 60-year franchise to supply gas to city; establish \$250,000 gas plant; lay mains.

Tex., Beaumont.—Veatch Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. W. Henderson, A. L. Kilber, W. L. Pondron.

Tex., Dallas.—Kate Bell Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$120,000; H. H. Halleck, A. E. Hopkinson, M. W. Townsend.

Tex., Houston—Refining.—Rainbow Oil & Refining Co.; increased capital from \$40,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Sherman—Refining.—Buffalo Oil & Refining Co., M. L. May, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; purchased refinery; enlarge daily capacity from 500 bbls to 1000 bbls.

W. Va., Huntington.—Santena Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. H. Sanburn, J. T. Cross, A. G. Hascoster.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Marshall Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Glenn Hunter, Montgomery, W. Va.; S. W. Meals, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John W. Moorehead, Moundsville, W. Va.

### Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ala., Dothan.—City; build hydro-electric plant on Choctawhatchee River. Address The Mayor.

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Gadsden.—Gadsden Ice & Coal Co.; erect 600-ton capacity ice storage plant. (Lately noted increase capacity from 70 to 100 tons.)

Ala., Mobile.—People's Ice Co.; install 25-ton capacity raw-water stationary can ice plant; oil engine power; Arctic Ice Machine Co., Contr., Canton, O.

Fla., Englewood.—Lemon Bay Fish & Ice Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Clifford Martin,

Prest.; Phillipina Shrader, V.-P.; Linna K. Martin, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Haines City.—American Fruit Packing Co.; erect ice plant for re-icing cars; daily capacity 300 tons.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval Dairy Co.; establish cold-storage plant; has plans.

Fla., Winter Garden.—Winter Garden Ice & Cold Storage Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; S. J. T. and W. N. Seegar, B. M. Allen; all Ocoee, Fla.

Ga., Nashville.—Nashville Ice Co.; rebuild burned plant.

La., Arcadia.—Arcadia Ice Co. organized; capital \$25,000; Y. M. Lyons, Prest.; Bertram Barnette, V.-P.; W. M. Deas, Secy.-Treas.; install equipment.

Miss., Magnolia.—J. A. Kramer; establish ice and cold-storage plant; contemplated.

Mo., Kansas City.—Quality Ice Co.; erect 2-story ice-storage plant.

N. C., Aurora.—Eastern Carolina Produce Co.; erect cold-storage plant.

N. C., Belmont.—Catawba Ice & Fuel Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. L. Stowe, J. Q. Hall, A. C. Lineberger; erect ice plant; contemplates laundry.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Crystal Ice Co.; expend \$75,000 on plant improvements; erect \$40,000 storage building; brick construction; concrete roof; 2 sections, each 1000 tons capacity; contract let; install electric elevators and mchys.; increase daily capacity from 70 to 130 tons; York Machinery Co., Contr., York, Pa. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Pauls Valley.—Pauls Valley Ice & Fuel Co.; install equipment; double capacity.

Okla., Tonkawa.—Tonkawa Ice & Ice Cream Co.; install 20-ton capacity raw-water ice plant; R. T. Lyons Co., Contr.

Okla., Walters.—A. H. Japp; establish ice plant; reported.

Tex., Dallas.—Pure Ice & Cold Storage Co.; erect 40x60-ft. plant addition; \$20,000.

Tex., Edinburg.—Public Utilities Co.; establish ice and electric-light plant.

Tex., El Paso.—Rio Grande Produce Co.; erect market-house; install refrigeration equipment; \$100,000.

Tex., Lubbock.—City; establish ice plant; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Pharr.—Pharr Ice, Light & Power Co.; install additional ice plant; double capacity. (Previously noted increased capital to \$76,000.)

Tex., Pittsburgh.—Home Light & Ice Co.; improve plant; install equipment; \$40,000.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.; install refrigerating plant in Northwest Texas Insane Asylum; bids until Oct. 4; C. H. Page & Bro. Archts. (See Machinery Wanted—Refrigerating Plant.)

### Irrigation Systems.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita County Water Improvement Dist. No. 1; construct system to irrigate 100,000 to 500,000 acres and furnish water supply for city; voted \$4,500,000 bonds; Vernon L. Sullivan, Consul. Engr., 701 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex. (Plans previously announced provided for 2 distributing canals, 1 diversion dam 36 ft. high and 1 storage dam 100 ft. high.)

### Land Developments.

Fla., Orlando.—H. W. Barr, T. P. Warlow, M. O. Overstreet; organize company; develop 4000 acres in orange trees.

Miss., Brookhaven.—City, R. O. Butler, Mayor; purchase playground site; voted Aug. 24 on \$15,000 bonds.

N. C., Cherryville.—Howell Mfg. Co.; improve mill village; install sewer system; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

N. C., Cherryville.—Cherryville Mfg. Co.; improve mill village; install sewer system; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, John F. Floyd, Mayor; develop parks; vote Oct. 19 on \$50,000 bonds. (Previously noted contemplated.)

Va., Montvale.—Montvale Orchard Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. E. Hoffman, Prest., Roanoke, Va.; H. P. Ferrell, Secy., Montvale.

Va., Norfolk.—Occidental Plantation Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; Edw. W. Wolcott, Prest.; Jas. M. Wolcott, Secy.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Camden.—Stuckey-Odum Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; S. F. Stuckey.

Ala., Oakman.—Sowell-Williams Lumber Co. organized; W. Wert Sowell, Mgr., Jasper, Ala.; acquired 3000 acres timber; erect sawmill; daily capacity 6000 ft. lumber.

Ark., Silax.—Ladd & Strong; rebuild burned lumber plant.

Ark., Tar Kiln.—Blunt-Hanby Lumber Co.; rebuild burned plant.

Fla., Florida City.—Florida City Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; B. H. Edwards, Prest.; J. S. Edwards, V.-P.; E. A. Horne, Jr., Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Osceola and Orange Counties.—Yellow Pine Operating Co., Palatka, Fla.; purchased 15,000-acre timber tract; develop.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Hutchinson Land & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Eugene L. and Roy Hutchinson, Joseph A. Edmondston.

Fla., Tampa.—J. P. Fox, 503 Citizens' American Bank Bldg.; erect 60x40-ft. drykiln, \$5000; build 10,000-ft. capacity sawmill, \$5000; daily output 10,000 ft. rough and 20,000 ft. dressed lumber.

S. C., Columbia.—Clyburn Lumber Co. organized; capital \$50,000.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville Lumber Co.; increased capital to \$25,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—York Lumber Co.; erect planing mill; \$10,000.

Tenn., Sevier and Cocke Counties.—John Curry, Druid, N. C.; acquired 10,000-acre timber tract; erect sawmill; standard-gauge railway; erect houses.

Tex., Sour Lake.—Graydon Hardwood Lumber Co.; improve plant; \$100,000; increase daily capacity from 15,000 to 50,000 ft.; erect 20 workmen's houses.

Va., Montgomery.—Humphreys, Smithson & Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; G. C. Humphreys, C. N. Smithson, Denver Brown.

Va., Nelson County.—Colman-Smith Lumber Co., J. H. Colman, 308 MacMain Bldg., Roanoke, Va.; purchased timber tract; install small mills.

### Metal-Working Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Enamel Products. — American Enamel Products Co., A. J. Smith, Prest., Chicago, Ill.; has no plan for works; merely optioned site. (Previous item erroneous.)

Md., Baltimore.—Automobile Locks.—Stabler Auto Accessories Co., 702 Fidelity Bldg., organized; R. R. Stabler, Prest.; Jos. Oliver, Secy.-Treas. (See Machinery Wanted—Lock Manufacturers.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Enamel Products.—Superior Enamel Products Co., F. L. Jaeger, V.-P. and Mgr.; erect 2-story 106x120-ft. building; \$60,000; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; Aug. Winkle, Contr., 1810 N. Flushing Ave. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

### Mining.

Ark., Norfolk—Lead.—J. W. Teagarden; develop lead mine.

Fla., Bartow—Phosphate.—Seminole Phosphate Co., W. F. Walker, V.-P., Croom, Fla., and Goldsboro, N. C.; contemplates developing phosphate plant; install mining equipment including washers and dry-bins; probably erect cottages; A. L. Wright, Engr., Croom.

Fla., Ocala—Lime.—Oak Hurst Lime Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. M. Meffert, Prest.; C. G. Fraser, V.-P.; W. H. Meffert, Secy.-Treas.

N. C., Kinsey—Minerals.—Elandw Mineral Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000) organized; R. L. Lovell, Prest., 153 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; develop 1000 acres; daily output 60-tonns; install mchly. (See Machinery Wanted—Screen; Filter Press; Washer; Dryer; Crusher.)

N. C., Regal—Marble.—Regal Blue Marble Co., 1008 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$300,000) organized; W. M. Harris, Prest.-Treas., Hampton, and Atlanta, Ga.; R. L. Harris, Secy.-Mgr., Regal; install mchly. (See Machinery Wanted—Crushing Plant; Marble Machinery.)

Okla., Tulsa—Sand and Gravel.—A. B. C. Sand & Gravel Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; C. T. Smith, S. J. Wick, E. D. Rhodes.

Tex., Brewster County.—Great Divide Mining & Milling Co. organized; John M. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky.; acquired mine; develop.

Va., Roanoke—Stone.—Greenstone Products Co., C. E. Cosby, Prest.; increased capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

### Miscellaneous Construction.

Ala., Athens—Channel.—City; plans to channel creek; \$15,500. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Vicksburg—Wharves, etc.—City, T. G. Birchett, Election Commr.; repair and improve wharves, landings, terminals, etc.; vote Sept. 21 on \$100,000 bonds.

Tenn., McKenzie—Heating Plant, etc.—McTyeire School, J. Robbins, Prest.; erect 1 and 2-story and basement heating plant and dormitories; brick and stone construction; C. V. Krider, Archt., Paris, Tenn.

Tex., Paris—Levee.—Lamar County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1; construct levee on North Sulphur River; reclaim 800 acres; voted \$354,000 bonds; Arthur A. Stiles, State Reclamation Engr., Austin, Tex.

Va., Petersburg—Heating Plant.—Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; erect 1-story heating plant; James Posey, Engr., Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ark., McCaskill.—Hardware.—McCaskill Hardware Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; C. T. Atkins, Prest.; A. M. Westmoreland, V.-P.; William R. Atkins, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Building Equipment.—Miami Supply Co., 629 Twelfth St. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000) organized; T. F. Hynes, Prest.-Mgr.; Chas. Aulenbacher, V.-P.; L. B. Hynes, Secy.-Treas., dealers in electric motors, gas engines, pumps, tanks, contractors' equipment, spraying mchly, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Machinery.)

Fla., Miami Beach—Fire Equipment.—City, Thos. J. Pancoast, Mayor; establish and equip fire department; voted \$25,000 bonds.

Fla., Okeechobee—Fishery.—Everglades Fisheries Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. O. Upthegrove, Prest.-Mgr.; Leon Letour, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Macon—Printing.—Macon Printing School inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. T. Anderson, F. G. Bell.

N. C., Belmont—Laundry.—Catawba Ice & Fuel Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. L. Stowe, J. Q. Hall, A. C. Lineberger; erect laundry; contemplated.

N. C., Wagram—Hardware.—Planters' Hardware Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. G. Buie, J. P. Shaw, E. F. Murray.

Okla., Anadarko—Publishing.—Hoyt-Bell Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; H. Hoyt, Anna E. and Lucy Bell.

Okla., Tulsa—Publishing.—Oklahoma Sun Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; A. L. Phillips, B. D. Hooker, W. H. Smith.

Tenn., Nashville—Farm Lighting System.—Dixie Farm Lite Co., 418 Deaderick St., organized, O. E. Caudell, Sales Mgr.; capital \$50,000. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Tex., Amarillo—Incinerator.—City, J. G. Colby, Mgr.; construct incinerator; voted \$18,000 bonds. (Previously noted to vote bonds.)

Tex., Bryan—Hatchery.—F. W. Kansmeler, Thomas J. Conway; erect chicken hatchery; concrete and hollow-tile construction; install incubators, etc.; purchased; capacity 20,000 eggs every three weeks.

Tex., Fort Worth—Advertising.—Fort Worth Advertising Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; T. S., Jr., W. M. and R. C. Miller.

Tex., Jefferson—Potato Curing.—Jefferson Sweet Potato Curing Plant organized; capital \$10,000; L. T. Little, Prest.; Everett Denton, V.-P.; I. C. Underwood, Secy.-Treas.; erect 10,000-bu. capacity sweet-potato curing plant.

Tex., Temple—Swimming Pool.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co. organized; capital \$7500; W. C. Knight, Mgr.; building swimming pool.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Laundry.—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.; install laundry equipment in Northwest Texas Insane Asylum; bids until Oct. 4; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Machinery.)

Va., Norfolk—Engraving and Electrotyping.—Photo-Engraving & Electrotyping Block Co., 217 Granby St. organized; H. McGuire, Prest.-Mgr.; W. Barham, V.-P.; B. Boone, Secy.; M. Glennan, Treas.; leased building; install \$5000 mchly. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Va., Petersburg—Printing.—Plummer Printing Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Herbert Plummer, Prest.; L. C. Franck, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Publishing.—Bungalow Builders inceptd.; capital \$50,000; H. M. Dixon, Prest.; E. H. Peterson, Secy.

Va., Roanoke—Publishing.—Roanoke Publishing Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000) organized; C. B. Lane, Prest.; F. K. Hodges, Secy.-Treas.; D. S. Allen, V.-P. and Mgr., 422 McBain Bldg.; has building; install printing mchly. including press, type, linotype, etc.; \$65,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Printing Machinery.)

### Miscellaneous Factories.

C. C., Washington—Coca-Cola.—Washington Coca-Cola Bottling Works, H. A. Renz, Mgr., 615 D St. N. W.; erect 2-story and basement 120x70-ft. and 1-story 70x25-ft. fireproof buildings; reinforced concrete and brick; \$100,000; install mchly.; daily output 8000 doz. bottles;

Maurice S. May, Archt.; Sonnemann & Jus-  
tement, Associate; both 734 15th St. N. W.;  
Wm. N. Beam, Contr., McLachlen Bldg.  
(Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Photo Supplies.—Jackson-  
ville Photo Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,-  
000; W. L. Clark, Prest.; J. M. McDaniel,  
Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Jacksonville—Clothing.—W. W. C. Mfg.  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Walter W. Col-  
son, Cr., Prest.; J. W. Blalock, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Henderson—Bakery.—Kentucky Bakery,  
Herman Boog, Elm and 20 Sts.; erect tempo-  
rary building to supersede one recently  
burned; loss \$40,000; Spalding Triple, Archt.

Ky., Owensboro—Medicine.—Co-Rhu-Cu Medi-  
cine Co. inceptd.; W. H. Courtney, Clint Griff-  
fith, L. G. Temple.

La., Alexander—Bottling.—Grapico Bottling  
Works, Joe Testa, Mgr.; rebuild burned  
plant.

La., Monroe—Carbon.—Louisiana Carbon Co.  
organized; C. W. Pettigrew, Secy.-Treas.,  
Parkersburg, W. Va.; G. A. Williams, V.-P.  
Mgr., Clarksburg, W. Va.; establish carbon  
plant; erect 24 single condenser buildings;  
mfre. carbon black; Fuel City Mfg. Co., Con-  
tractor, Clarksburg. (Lately noted inceptd.,  
capital \$200,000, to erect carbon plant.)

La., Phillips Station—Carbon.—Federal Car-  
bon Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; construct \$1,000,-  
000 carbon plant.

La., Sterlington—Carbon.—Sterling Carbon  
Co.; erect carbon plant.

La., Swartz—Carbon.—Southern Carbon Co.,  
Fairbanks, La.; erect additional carbon  
plants; 269-acre site.

La., Wardville—Carbon.—Diamond Carbon  
Co.; \$250,000 plant additions.

Md., Baltimore—Belting.—Republic Belting  
Co., H. Dankmeyer, 726 W. Pratt St.; remodel  
plant; erect 3-story addition; Huldreich Egli,  
Engr., 425 Courtland St.; J. E. Marshall &  
Son, Gen. Contrs., 117 South St. (Lately noted  
not inviting bids.)

Mo., Kansas City—Marble.—Sterling Realty  
Co., 417 Rialto Bldg.; erect 1-story-and-base-  
ment 100x80-ft. building; Wilkinson & Crane,  
Archts., 500 Reliance Bldg.; W. Jewell, Contr.,  
417 Rialto Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City — Mattresses. — Seal-  
y Mattress Co., Sugarland, Tex.; establish mat-  
tress factory; leased 4-story building; 25,000  
sq. ft. floor space.

Mo., Shelbina — Farm Specialty. — Colbourn  
Mfg. & Sales Co. organized; capital \$50,000;  
E. J. Colbourn, Prest.; C. W. Rash, Treas.;  
T. W. Lytell, Secy.; Frank W. Miller, Mgr.

N. C., Charlotte — Drugs. — Davis Drug &  
Medicine Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; R. I. and  
S. F. Bost, J. A. Cooper.

N. C., Charlotte — Automobile Devices.—  
Southern Automatic Steam Carburetor Co.  
inceptd.; capital \$300,000; A. M. Nord, Prest.-  
Treas.; C. T. Shiner, Secy.

N. C., Fayetteville — Rubber. — D. G.  
Mackethan; plans establishing plant to re-  
cover rubber from used automobile tires and  
other forms of used rubber. (See Machinery  
Wanted—Rubber-recovery Machinery.)

N. C., Gaffney—Mint-Cola.—Mint-Cola Bot-  
tling Co.; install additional mechy.

Okl., Okmulgee—Glass.—B. & B. Glass Co.,  
623 E. Main St., organized; E. A. Best, Prest.-  
Mgr.; F. E. Best, Secy.-Treas.; install bevel-  
ing and polishing mechy.; mfre. windshield  
or automobile glass complete. (Lately noted  
inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Tenn., Memphis—Bakery.—Union Biscuit  
Co., St. Louis, Mo.; establish \$300,000 biscuit  
and cake plant; erect 6-story factory build-

ing; brick and concrete; 50,000 ft. floor space;  
E. C. Bondurant, Local Mgr.

Tenn., Nashville — Ice Cream.—Union Ice  
Cream Co., W. E. Drake, Mgr., 817 Broadway;  
erect 3-story-and-basement 144x66-ft. factory  
building; brick; Marr & Holman, Archts., 701  
Stahlman Bldg.; invites bids.

Tex., Bonham.—Catron Mfg. Co. inceptd.;  
capital \$5000; J. J. Catron, R. E. Risser, M.  
A. Taylor.

Tex., Commerce—Paper Pulp.—Trinity Paper  
Mills, 401 Marvin Bldg., Dallas, Tex., orga-  
nized; G. A. Beeman, Prest., Comanche, Tex.;  
Geo. F. Lull, V.-P., Mgr., Archt., Consult.  
Engr.; J. Y. Webb, Secy.-Treas., 401 Marvin  
Bldg.; both Dallas; establish plant to mfre.  
paper pulp from cottonseed linters; daily  
output 20 tons cotton pulp. (Lately noted  
inceptd., capital \$1,000,000 to establish plant.)

Tex., Fort Worth—Ice Cream.—Stubbs Ice  
Cream Co.; erect plant.

Tex., Fort Worth—Acid.—Fort Worth Acid  
Works organized; R. K. Ray, Prest.; J. B.  
Bullock, Secy.; both Fort Worth; J. Craw-  
ford Reed, Treas.; E. P. Dillman, Gen. Mgr.;  
both Dallas, Tex.; erect plant to extract sul-  
phuric acid from oil-refinery refuse. (Lately noted  
inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Tenn., Nashville—Chemicals.—Counts Chem-  
ical Co., inceptd.; capital \$50,000; A. H. Counts,  
C. C. Smith, Jas. H. Ryan.

Tex., Dallas.—Rick Warehouse & Stores Co.  
A. C. Rick, Prest.; erect 10-story 321x178-ft.  
mfrs. exposition building; 6,000,000 sq. ft. floor  
space; construct concrete warehouse units.

Tex., Orange—Brooms.—R. E. Francis; pur-  
chased broom factory; double capacity;  
weekly output 100 doz. brooms.

Tex., Robstown—Chemicals.—Blaize Chem-  
ical Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; J. W. Blaize,  
S. M. Nixon, F. M. Bauer, Jr.

Va., Richmond—Extracts and Drugs.—Fed-  
eral Laboratories inceptd.; capital \$60,000; W.  
S. Rhoads, Prest.; P. G. Seward, Secy.

Tex., Beaumont—Tailoring.—Bell Tailoring  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. G. Bickman,  
J. W. Scott, O. T. Carter.

Tex., Houston — Tailoring.—Bell Tailoring  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$7500; H. G. Bickman, J.  
W. Scott, O. M. Kirby.

Tex., Yoakum—Tannery.—Yoakum Tannery;  
increased capital from \$35,000 to \$100,000; in-  
stall additional vats and mechy.

Va., Bowling Green—Scouring Compounds.—  
L. E. Martin; establish plant; mfre. paste  
and powder for scouring. (See Machinery  
Wanted—Cans; Boxes; Talc.)

Va., Chincoteague — Ice-cream. — L. M.  
Boughter, Main St.; rebuild burned ice-cream  
plant; loss \$85,000.

W. Va., Morgantown—Shoes.—Shelby Shoe  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Reese Shelby, H.  
S. Vandervort, W. F. Mathews.

W. Va., Ranson — Harness.—United States  
Harness Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Geo. B.  
Goetz, Ranson; Jos. C. Byron, Hagerstown,  
Md.; Henry W. Benke, Chicago, Ill.

### MOTOR CARS, GARAGES, TIRES, ETC.

Ala., Montgomery—Automobile Batteries.—  
Automobile Battery Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,-  
000; Ellis Burnett, W. P. Nunn, A. P. Poin-  
dexter.

D. C., Washington—Service Station.—Wash-  
ington Automobile Trucks, Hurley Motor Co.,  
829 14th St. N. W.; erect service station; 3  
story; 45x160 ft.; Frank L. Wagner, Contr.,  
1413 H St. N. W.; A. C. Von Herbulis,  
Archt., Falls Church, Va.

Fla., Jacksonville — Service Station. — Ford

Motor Co., Highland Park, Mich.; erect serv-  
ice station; install separate light and power  
systems, requiring conduits, electric motors,  
etc.; Albert Kahn, Archt., Marquette Bldg.,  
Detroit, Mich.

Fla., Orlando — Garage.—Cook Automobile  
Co., J. M. Cook, Prest.; erect garage and  
salesroom; 2 stories; 78x90 ft.; fireproof;  
install two-ton elevator; F. H. Trimble, Archt.  
(Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Danville—Automobiles.—Danville Buick  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; L. B. Conn. L. F.  
Steele, T. M. Anderson.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Standard Oil Co.;  
erect \$6000 garage.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Spann Motor Co.,  
C. A. Spann, 3125 Philadelphia Ave.; erect  
garage and machine shop; 2 stories; 150x167  
ft.; E. Eyring & Son, Contrs., 3501 Fair Ave.;  
J. Franklin Nelker, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Jas. A. Rafferty;  
erect garage addition; 1 story; 40x60 ft.; M.  
G. Yost, Contr., 403 E. Capitol St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—C. K. Wells, 2919  
Guilford Ave.; has contract for 1-story 10x18-  
ft. garage; 10 stalls.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—J. H. Kelly, 1208  
E. Biddle St.; has contract for 1-story garage.

Md., Pocomoke City—Garage.—L. M. Coggie;  
erect garage; 1 story; 60x150 ft. and 60x120 ft.;  
McIver Construction Co., Contr., 1802 Whit-  
more Ave.; Owens & Sisco, Archts., Continen-  
tal Bldg.; both Baltimore.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Ben Elboun, 2411  
Olive St.; erect garage; 1 story; 50x132 ft.;  
brick; stone trimmings; composition roof;  
C. C. Vandenburg, Archt., 627 Finance Bdg.

Mo., Kansas City—Tractor and Assembling.—  
Ford Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.; erect 1-  
story 176x35-ft. building; concrete; steel;  
A. Kahn, Archt., 5 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit,  
Mich. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte — Automobiles. — Crater-  
Adamsen Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000;  
A. C. Crater, C. C. Crater, J. Q. Adamson.

N. C., Charlotte — Automobiles. — Crayton-  
Adamsen Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000;  
A. A. Crayter.

N. C., Wilson—Automobiles.—Tilghman Mo-  
tor Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; T. C., T. W.  
and M. M. Tilghman.

N. C., Rutherfordton—Garage.—Taylor Motor  
Co.; erect garage; brick.

Okl., Muskogee — Automobiles. — Mid-conti-  
nental Motor Corp. chartered; capital \$20,000;  
Homer P. Lee, L. W. Lee, Geo. W. Sickles.

Okl., Okmulgee—Tires.—Scott Tire Co. in-  
corporated; capital \$20,000; E. J. Scott, T. M.  
Scott, Geo. M. Arnold.

S. C., Winnsboro—Garage.—Taylor Motor  
Co.; rebuild garage; loss \$5000.

S. C., Winnsboro—Garage.—Turner's Garage;  
rebuild garage; loss \$50,000.

Tenn., Knoxville — Automobiles. — Southern  
Motors Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. E. Ford,  
A. J. Thornton, Jesse A. Bland.

Tex., Dallas — Sundries.—Dallas Sundries  
Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. M. Board, H.  
Newton, W. H. Bishop.

Tex., Dallas — Garage. — J. F. Lang, 1516  
Lang's Blvd.; erect \$6000 garage; iron-clad.

Tex., San Antonio — Tires.—Bull Brothers  
Tire Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; Chas. Bull.

Va., Danville—Filling Station.—Standard Au-  
tomobile Filling Station inceptd.; capital \$20,-  
000; J. W. Peck, Prest.; C. W. Thaeler, Secy.;  
J. R. Bowles, Jr.

Va., Norfolk—Automobile Trucks. — Norfolk  
Republic Truck Corp. chartered; capital \$50,-  
000; Charles W. O'Neil, Prest.; Logan D.  
Veazey, Secy.; Charles H. Chapman.

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Va., Richmond—Automobiles.—Humo Sales Co. of Virginia Incipd.; capital \$25,000; Benj. L. Purcell, Pres.; John P. Leary, Secy.; G. Percy Hawes.

W. Va., Beckley—Garage.—J. D. Duvall; erect garage; 2 story and basement; E. F. Cooper, Contr.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—LaFayette Snider, Mannington, W. Va.; erect garage.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—U. A. Vincent; erect garage.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—W. E. Satterfield; erect garage.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—A. W. Hovatter; erect garage.

### Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Ark., El Dorado.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rwy., C. A. Morse, Ch. Engr., Chicago, Ill.; erect 8-stall roundhouse; frame; brick; A. F. Hawk, Archt.

Va., Big Stone Gap.—Southern Ry., T. H. Gatlin, Ch. Engr., Washington, D. C.; reported to construct \$1,250,000 shops and yards.

### Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Athens.—City; construct \$25,600 water-bound macadam paving and concrete curb and gutter; will invite bids; J. P. Melvin, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ala., Decatur.—State Highway Commn. of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.; construct 9.17 mi. State trunk highway No. 1 between Albany and Hartselle; Federal-Aid Project 25; 10,400 cu. yds. stone macadam; 75,000 sq. yds. asphalt double-surface treatment; bids until Sept. 21; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ala., Eufaw.—Green County Commrs., B. B. Barnes, Judge; grade and gravel road from Bolligee to Hairston; bridges; bids until Oct. 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ala., Florence.—State Highway Comsn. of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.; construct 12.05 mi. road in Lauderdale County; bids until Sept. 30; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ala., Selma.—State Highway Comsn. of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.; construct 3.2 mi. gravel road; \$48,748 available; L. C. Rawlinson, Contr.; A. L. Smith, Div. Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ala., Seale.—State Highway Comsn. of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.; construct 5.44 mi. road in Russell County; bids until Sept. 30; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Star City.—Lincoln County Commrs., Grady-Arkansas River Road Improvement Dist., T. S. Lovett, Secy., Grady, Ark.; construct 13 mi. gravel road; bridges; bids opened Sept. 11; Burkett & Hight, Engrs., 104 Reigler Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—City Comsn., John S. Bond, Chrmn.; construct 7380 sq. yds. vitrified brick pavement on cement-sand bed on Evergreen Ave.; bids until Oct. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Moore Haven.—Town, R. O. Baker, Clk.; construct 12,000 sq. ft. cement sidewalk; bids until Oct. 1; T. E. Frederick, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Okeechobee.—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chrmn., Tallahassee, Fla.; construct

9.55 mi. State aid road No. 7 between St. Lucie County line and Okeechobee City; \$9,642 sq. yds., local stone; bids until Sept. 30; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Pensacola.—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chrmn., Tallahassee, Fla.; clear, grub, grade, drain and surface with concrete 1 mi. State Aid road between Pensacola and Flomaton; bids until Sept. 30; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Tampa.—City, R. D. Martin, City Engr.; pave Plymouth St.; 3500 sq. yds.; 3-in. asphalt blocks; \$12,000; W. L. Howell, Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ky., Hickman.—Fulton County Commrs.; construct 40 mi. highway; vote in November on \$400,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Paintsville.—State Highway Comsn., Frankfort, Ky.; construct 18 mi. rock-asphalt roads.

Ky., Pineville.—State Road Comsn., Joe S. Boggs, Frankfort, Ky.; grade and construct bridges and culverts on 14 mi. Pineville-Bardstown Rd.; R. W. Davis & Co., Contrs.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Letcher County Commrs.; construct 4 mi. Whitesburg-to-Hindman highway; bids until Sept. 26; changed date from July 29; Emmett Blair, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ky., Whitesburg.—Letcher County Commrs.; construct roads; vote Oct. 16 on \$400,000 bonds.

La., La Fayette.—La Fayette Parish Police Jury; extend road to Youngsville; \$7000.

La., Shreveport.—City Comsn.; surface Samford Ave.; E. J. Dean & Co., Contrs.

La., Vidalia.—Concordia Parish Police Jury; construct 12 mi. gravel road, Vidalia to Deer Park; \$100,000; Junkin & Gregory, Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Annapolis.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 2.15 mi. State highway on Mountain road toward Gibson's Island; Anne Arundel County, Contract A-19; \$75,008; Chrishill & Ensey, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave Grace and Cottage Aves.; cement concrete; bids until Sept. 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Carrollton.—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.; construct 3.67 mi. East and West State road, 24 ft. wide; State-aid project S. 207, Carroll County; culverts; bids until Sept. 17.

Md., Chestertown.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct concrete road from Rock Hall Ferry Landing 1 mi. toward Rock Hall; Contract K-14; bids until Sept. 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Denton.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 2.55 mi. road from Grove to Fowling Creek; concrete; Caroline County, Contract CO-24; bids until Sept. 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Frederick.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 2.28 mi. road at Haugh's Blacksmith shop to Ijamsville; concrete; Frederick County, Contract F-39; bids until Sept. 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Leonardtown.—St. Mary's County Commissioners; construct 2 mi. hard-surfaced road from Laurel Grove to State road at Harper's Corner; 20 ft. wide; sold \$50,000 bonds.

Md., Towson.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 1 mi. Falls

Rd. from Ridge Church; concrete; Baltimore County, Contract B-40; bids until Sept. 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Upper Marlboro.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 1.53 mi. road along Central Ave. toward Halls Station; concrete; 1.59 mi. Defense Highway; concrete; Prince George's County, Contracts P-23 and 22; bids until Sept. 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Upper Marlboro.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct .50 mi. State Highway through Mt. Rainier; concrete; Prince George's County, Contract P-21; \$19,362.50; Cranford Paving Co., Contr., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Forest.—Scott County Commrs.; construct roads; voted \$110,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Gulfport.—City Commrs., Geo. P. Kearse, Clk.; construct 3000 sq. yds. sidewalk; 7000 lin. ft. concrete curbing; bids until Sept. 23; Hobart D. Shaw, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Hattiesburg.—Forrest County Commissioners; construct roads; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Hazlehurst.—Copiah County Supervs.; construct gravel roads; vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Miss., Holly Springs.—Marshall County Supervisors; construct 4.68 mi. State Trunk Rd. between Memphis and Tupelo; Federal-Aid Project 39; bids until Sept. 22; H. C. Dietzer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Natchez.—Adams County Supervs.; construct 11.7 mi. State Trunk road between Natchez and Woodville; Federal-Aid Project 29; bridges over 20-ft. span; bids until Sept. 24; H. C. Dietzer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., New Albany.—Union County Supervs.; construct 5 mi. State Trunk Rd. between Memphis and Tupelo; Federal-Aid Project 29; bids until Sept. 23; H. C. Dietzer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Bolivar.—State Highway Dept.; construct 13,864 mi. Bolinger-Springfield road; Federal-Aid Project 33, Polk County; bids opened.

Mo., Hermitage.—State Highway Dept.; construct 4.49 mi. Preston-Collins and 7.4 mi. Springfield-Sedalia roads; Federal-Aid Projects 46 and 45, Hickory County; contracts let to Preston Special Road Dist., care of J. W. Luks, Preston, Mo.

Mo., Richmond.—Ray County Commrs.; pave 2 mi. road 18 ft. wide; bids opened Sept. 10; Leslie-Barnes Engineering Co., Engr., American National Bank Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

Mo., Springfield.—Greene County Commrs.; construct roads in Galloway Special Road Dist.; voted \$14,500 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Springfield.—City; pave Euclid Ave.; concrete; Plummer-Adams Construction Co., Contr.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County Commrs.; awarded grading and paving contracts: Land Construction Co., Ballinger Bldg., pave ½ mi. Asylum road, 24 ft. wide; Spiteausky Bros., 25th and Baltimore Aves., Kansas City, Mo., grade 20 mi. St. Joseph-Atchison roads, State-Aid Project 49; J. D. Mohler, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Durham.—Durham County Commrs.; F. E. Schenepf, County Engr.; construct 4.52 mi. Fish Dam Rd.; 10,400 cu. yds. topsoil; rejected bids lately noted opened Sept. 7.

new bids until Oct. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Franklin.—Dist. Engr., Bureau Public Roads, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; construct 20.9 mi. Three States National Forest Road; project within Nantahala Forest, Counties of Rabun (Ga.), Macon (N. C.) and Oconee (S. C.); bids until Sept. 24; Vernon M. Peirce, Dist. Engr. 506 Willard Bldg., Washington, D. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Hertford.—Perquimans County Commissioners; construct roads; issue \$300,000 bonds.

N. C., Nashville.—Town. Leon T. Vaughan, Clk.; pave streets; 7500 cu. yds. excavation and grading; 24,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt, bitulithic or asphaltic concrete pavement; 5500 lin. ft. combination concrete curb and gutter; 2500 sq. yds. sidewalk, etc.; bids until Oct. 1; Mees & Mees Cons'tl. Engrs., Charlotte. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

N. C., Newland.—State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Asheville; construct 14 mi. water-bound macadam road across mountains in Avery County; \$214,088; Southern Dray Co., Contr., Asheville, N. C. (Lately invited bids.)

N. C., Raeford.—Hope County Commsrs.; construct graded road; topsoil surface; \$53,000 available; Jamison Bros., Contrs. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe.)

N. C., Warrenton.—State Highway Comsn., W. F. Merson, Div. Engr., Raleigh, N. C.; construct 19.8 mi. topsoil highway in Warren and Franklin counties; \$106,000; Chandler & Ragland, Contrs., Virginina, Va. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Tulsa.—City Commsrs.; pave Riverside Drive addition; \$250,000; Tibbets & Pleasant, Contrs.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County Highway Comsn.; construct 8.414 mi. Belton to Anderson Rd., including bridges; 54,118 cu. yds. excavation; 36,199 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing; 1505 lin. ft. V. C. pipe or reinforced concrete pipe; one concrete arch, consisting of two 55-ft. spans, with 34 cu. yds. concrete; State-aid Project No. 96; bids until Sept. 23; W. H. Sanders, County Engr., Bleckley Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Chesterfield.—State Highway Dept., Columbia, S. C.; construct 11.346 mi. topsoil and sand-clay road on Chesterfield and Lancaster Highway; Chesterfield County; Project 36; bids until Sept. 17; C. P. Moorefield, State Highway Engr., Columbia. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Columbia.—Richland County Highway Comsn.; construct 15.2 mi. Two-Note Rd.; 43,265 cu. yds. sand-clay surfacing; \$137,000; J. Roy Pennell, Engr.; Powell Paving & Contracting Co., Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Darlington.—Darlington County Supr's., W. C. Gandy, Supvr.; construct 4 mi. sand-clay road from Darlington to Florence County line; bids until Sept. 16; W. S. Lewis, Div. Engr., Florence, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., St. George.—Dorchester County Highway Comsn., D. L. McAlhany, Secy.; grade and natural sand-clay surface roads from St. George to Edisto River and to Summerville; construct reinforced concrete bridge across Four-Hole Swamp and reinforced concrete culverts; \$310,000; bids until Sept. 21; Klutz & Smith, Engrs., Concord, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., St. Mathews.—Town. J. L. Carroll, Mayor; pave 2 mi. streets; \$98,378.95; Federal-aid, \$23,000; Powell Construction Co., Con-

tractor, Columbia, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, John F. Floyd, Mayor; improve streets and sidewalks; vote Oct. 19 on \$100,000 bonds.

S. C., Union.—Union County, Bogansville Township; construct 5.327 mi. Appalachian Highway from Gibbes to Spartanburg County line; grading; topsoil surfacing; \$30,000; W. B. Dineen, Engr.; R. E. Elliott & Sons, Contractors, Spartanburg, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Clarksville.—City, S. R. Alexander, City Engr.; pave streets; 57,000 sq. yds.; asphalt concrete.

Tenn., Jamestown.—Fentress County Commissioners; construct roads; vote Sept. 24 on \$200,000 bonds.

Tenn., Lenoir City.—City; pave streets and construct sewer system; vote on \$175,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Cleburne.—Johnson County Commsrs., Claude White, Aud.; construct 16 mi. Lone Willow and Rio Vista roads in Precinct 1; \$97,000; contract to O'Connor & Gilkison, Dallas, Tex., and Williams, Burk & Co., Jacksonville, Tex.; R. O. Whiteaker, County Engr., Cleburne. Lately noted inviting bids. (See Machinery Wanted—Cement.)

Tex., Dallas.—City Commsrs.; construct curbs, gutters and sidewalks on Harwood St.; \$21,373.84; W. C. Marshall, Contr.

Tex., Dickens.—Dickens County Commsrs.; improve 7.5 mi. Highway 37; contract to C. L. Douglas for grading and surfacing with gravel, and to C. Whitner for building reinforced concrete drainage structures.

Tex., Franklin.—Robertson County Commissioners, J. L. Goodman, Judge; grade, surface and drain 17.99 mi. Highway 14; steel-span bridges; bids until Sept. 16. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County Commsrs., R. F. Burns, Judge; construct 75 mi. road in Abbott, Acquilla, Mt. Calm, Bynum and Hubbard Dists.; \$700,000; Bibbs & Hughes, Contrs., Waco, Tex.; Bryant & Huffman, Engrs., Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Tex. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Linden.—Cass County Commsrs.; construct roads; voted \$1,500,000 bonds.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Nacogdoches County Commsrs.; clear, grub and grade 43 mi. road; \$191,100; Smith Bros., Contrs.; Lamar Acker, County Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Paris.—City; construct 20,678 cu. yds. Warrenite-bitulithic pavement on 5-in. concrete base; Texas Bitulithic Co., Contr., Dallas, Tex.

Tex., Texarkana.—City; pave 60,000 sq. yds. street; \$300,000 available; Taylor & Hamilton, Contrs., Chicago, Ill.; Otto Yenglin, City Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Bristol.—Bristol Telephone Co.; expand \$300,000 for new system.

Va., Richmond.—Dept. Public Works, C. E. Bolling, Director; grade and gravel Monument Ave.; \$39,000; C. S. Luck, Contr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Richmond.—Director of Public Works, Chas. E. Bolling, Director; grade and gravel Monument Ave.; 20,000 yds. grading; 30,000 yds. graveling; \$55,000 available; C. S. Luck & Sons, Contrs.; Mr. Jones, Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Berkeley Springs.—Morgan County Commsrs.; rejected bids for 3000-ft. concrete pavement; \$36,000 available; F. L. Hawkins, County Road Engr. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe; Cement.)

W. Va., Buckhannon.—City; awarded paving contracts: Federal Paving Co., Youngstown, O., resurface 20,000 sq. yds. paving on Florida, Kanawha and Locust Sts.; Z. Westfall, cement sidewalks on Florida St.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Commsrs., L. G. Massey, Clk.; construct 11 mi. road in Cabin Creek Dist.; Sections 15 and 16; bids until Sept. 21; changed date from Aug. 14. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Princeton.—Mercer County Commissioners; construct road at Flat Top, nr. Abb's Valley; \$8750; J. T. Franklin & Co., Contrs., Pocahontas, Va. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Webster Springs.—Webster County Commsrs.; grade road and construct culverts; 80,000 yds. excavation; \$100,000 available; H. H. Bruffey, Contr.; Jack W. Hancock, County Engr. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery.)

### Sewer Construction.

N. C., Burgaw.—Town; plans construction sewer and water systems; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

N. C., Cherryville.—Cherryville Mfg. Co.; install sewer system; improve mill village; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

N. C., Cherryville.—Howell Mfg. Co.; install sewer system; improve mill village; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

Okla., Muskogee.—City, W. W. Gilbert, Clk.; construct sanitary sewer in Dist. No. 37; bids until Sept. 14. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, Jno. F. Floyd, Mayor; construct and extend sewer system; vote Oct. 19 on \$50,000 bonds. (Previously noted contemplated.)

Tenn., Lenoir City.—City; construct sewer system and pave streets; vote on \$175,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Amarillo.—City, J. G. Colby, Mgr.; construct sanitary sewage-disposal plant; voted \$20,000 bonds; extend sanitary sewers; voted \$60,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.; install sewage-disposal plant at Northwest Texas Insane Asylum; bids until Oct. 4; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewage-disposal Plant.)

Va., Kecoughtan (P. O. Newport News).—City; construct sewer system; \$18,500 bonds. Address The Mayor.

### Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Steel Steamships.—Elli Ness, Savannah, Ga.; purchased shipbuilding plant from United States Shipping Board for \$1,750,000; continue operation; improve and modernize.

N. C., Eagles' Island — Marine Repairs.—Hamme Marine Rwy. Co., J. F. Hamme, Wilmington, N. C.; erect metal and woodworking shops; install electrically-operated mehy.; build 800-ton marine railway; construct in two sections, 70 ft. and 80 ft. long; \$30,000 to \$40,000; use 50,000 ft. lumber in construction; has 2000 ft. dockage space for repair plant.

Md., Fairfield — Steel Ships.—Union Shipbuilding Co., F. C. Stauffgen, Mgr.; erect 2-story 70x200-ft. carpenter shop.

### Telephone Systems.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jones Valley Telephone Co. incipit.; capital \$2500; B. M. Allen, Prest.;

T. B. Tanner, V.-P.; Robert N. Bell, Secy.-Treas.

D. C., Washington.—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., C. T. Claggett, Division Mgr.; expend \$1,000,000 on improvements; erect Brightwood Exchange building and install equipment, \$700,000; remodel Main, North, Lincoln, West and Cleveland exchanges; \$30,000 to \$80,000 each.

Ky., Folsomdale. — Folsomdale Telephone Co.; increased capital from \$5000 to \$7000.

Ky., Pitts Point.—Pitts Point & Shepherdsville Trunk Line Telephone Co. incptd.; H. D. Shafer, J. C. Holclaw, Ora Roby.

### Textile Mills.

Ala., Troy.—Cotton Products.—Troy Cotton Mill Co. organized; capital \$150,000; E. F. Dunbar, Prest., Troy; S. V. Upchurch, V.-P. and Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Copeland, Secy.-Treas.; build cotton mill.

S. C., Newry—Print Cloths.—Courtney Mfg. Co.; increase capital from \$300,000 to \$1,500,000. (Lately noted contemplated.)

S. C., Spartanburg—Hosiery.—Calton Mfg. Co.; increase capital from \$12,000 to \$100,000.

### Water-Works.

Ark., Fort Smith. — City; improve water-works; \$200,000; purchased two 297 H. P. boilers; cost \$29,187; extend filtration beds; double filtering capacity. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Harrodsburg.—City, I. G. Pulliam, Mayor; improve water plant; repair and install additional equipment; reconstruct present dam; construct additional dam if necessary; install filtration plant; erect buildings for same; install electric power and equipment to supersede present system; extend water mains; vote on \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted improve plant.)

Md., Cumberland.—City; install water connections; repair 36-in. wood-stave conduit line from Lake Gordon, and outlet pipe from Fort Hill reservoir; 2625 cu. yds. excavations; 2 valve chambers; 2 air valves changed to new lines; 2 blow-offs; lay 1098 lin. ft. cast-iron and reinforced concrete pipe line; bids until Sept. 15; Jas. H. Fuertes, Cons.; Engr., 140 Nassau St., New York; Ralph L. Rizer, City Engr. Lately noted install water connections. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Mo., Moberly.—City, J. F. Curry, Clk.; erect \$350,000 pumping station, filtering plant, dam and reservoir; Fuller & Beard, Engrs., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted voted \$175,000 bonds.)

N. C., Burgaw.—Town; plans construction water and sewer systems; Carolina Engineering Co., Engr., 412 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

N. C., North Wilkesboro.—City; install water and electric-light systems; \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Anderson.—North Anderson Street Railway Co.; plans installation 6-in. water mains and erection reservoir; \$15,000 bonds.

Tex., Paris.—City, J. M. Crook, Mayor; improve water-works; vote Sept. 28 on \$1,000,000 bonds.

Tex., San Benito.—San Benito Water Co. incptd.; capital \$30,000; J. T. Lomax, C. G. Malott, R. M. Graeter.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.; install water-works at Northwest Texas Insane Asylum; bids until Oct. 4; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita Falls Water Improvement Dist. No. 1; construct irrigation system to supply city with water adequate for 250,000 population and irrigate

150,000 acres Wichita County lands; voted \$4,500,000 bonds. Vernon L. Sullivan, Cons.; Engr., 701 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex. (See Irrigation Systems.)

W. Va., Blueville.—Brownlow Service Co. organized; R. M. Parrish, Prest., Grafton, W. Va.; install water and electric light systems at Brownlow Park.

### Woodworking Plants.

Ala., Montgomery.—Southern Veneer Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

Ala., Montgomery.—Veneer.—Southern Veneer Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$20,000.

Ala., Talladega.—Furniture.—Alabama Furniture Co. reorganized; E. D. Ray, Prest.; R. H. McCain, V.-P.; A. W. Gay, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Dermott.—Headings.—W. B. Bynum; erect 6x170-ft. drykilns; brick construction; composition roof; \$25,000; J. F. Delainie, Contractor. (Lately noted to rebuild burned kilns.)

Ark., Fort Smith.—Furniture.—Fort Smith Furniture Co.; erect 2-story building; McMeans & Tripp, Engrs., 509 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Brantley-Barrow's cotton gin; loss \$12,000.

Ark., Silax.—Ladd & Strong's lumber plant.

Fla., Gainesville.—Ties.—Manatee Tie Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; W. A. Haile, Gainesville; William Nightengale, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; L. S. Lossing, Oklawaha, Fla.

Ky., Louisville.—Staves.—Louisville Cooperage Co.; purchased white oak timber tract; develop; install stave mills.

La., Alexandria.—Sash and Doors.—Evans Bros.; rebuild burned sash and door plant; loss \$8000 to \$10,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Buggy Tops.—Baltimore Buggy Top Co., 107 W. Mt. Royal Ave.; erect 2-story 90x150-ft. additional building; Eugene Adams, Archt., Calvert Bldg.; John F. Kunkle, Contr., 29 S. Linwood Ave. (Lately noted to erect building.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Caskets.—Gardner Casket Co., subsidiary of St. Louis Coffin Co., St. Louis, Mo.; establish plant; acquired 307x131-ft. site; erect building; install mech to mfre. caskets.

Mo., Marionville.—Barrels.—William Barron Cooperage Co.; erect plant to mfre. apple barrels.

Okla., Kiowa.—Odd Fellows' Bldg.; loss \$30,000.

S. C., Florence.—Vehicles.—Lull Carriage Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; establish buggy and carriage factory; contemplated.

S. C., Winnsboro.—Turner's Garage; loss \$60,000.

Tenn., Lenox City.—Handles.—J. H. Shane & Sons; established handle mfg plant; erect building; contract let.

Tenn., Maryville.—Handles.—J. H. Shane &

Sons. Lenoir City, Tenn.; establish branch plant.

Tenn., Memphis.—Wagons.—James & Graham Wagon Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Gatesville.—Cedar Products.—MacBeth Cedar Products Co.; increased capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Tex., Crockett.—Wagon Stock.—Crockett Hardwood Lumber Co. incptd.; capital \$15,000; D. A. Nunn, Prest.; J. S. Cook, V.-P.; H. F. Moore, Secy.; H. A. Fisher, Trens.

Tex., Orange.—Handles.—International Handle Co., Fort Madison, O.; establish branch plant.

Va., Portsmouth.—Barrels, etc.—Planters' Mfg. Co.; erect 1-story 50x162-ft. plant addition; frame and galvanized iron construction; mfre. barrels and baskets; C. M. Major, Archt., 408 Major St.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., Talladega.—Residence of T. S. Plowman estate.

Ark., Tar Kill.—Blunt Hanby Lumber Co.'s plant.

Fla., Hosford.—J. R. Howell's warehouse. La., Alexandria.—Gralco Bottling Works; building owned by Joe Testa; also 5 smaller buildings; loss \$30,000. \*

Fla., Jacksonville.—Rosin Refining Co.'s plant, 13th and Perry Sts.

Fla., Orlando.—S. J. Sligh's building; loss \$15,000.

Ga., Ray City.—Georgia & Florida R. R.'s depot; S. Baldwin, Ch. Engr., Augusta.

Ky., Frankfort.—Thos. Congleton's warehouse.

Ky., Henderson.—Kentucky Bakery; building owned by Herman Boog; loss \$40,000.

La., Alexandria.—Evans Bros. sash and door plant; loss \$8000 or \$10,000.

La., New Orleans.—Carolina Portland Cement Co.'s warehouse; loss \$100,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Alvin C. Kries' residence, Maple Ave., Overlea; loss \$7000.

N. C., Winfall.—A. R. Winslow's cotton gin; loss \$15,000.

S. C., Winnsboro.—L. D. Well's garage; loss \$5000.

Tenn., Memphis.—James & Graham Wagon Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Tenn., Pulaski.—Bennett & Mays' undertaking establishment; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Hearne.—E. A. Reinhardt's residence; loss \$10,000.

Va., Chincoteague.—L. M. Boughter's ice-cream plant; loss \$35,000; Atlantic Hotel, loss \$40,000; dwellings of J. T. Mears, W. C. Bunting, Chas. Burton and Chas. Jeffries; Marine Bank of Chincoteague; postoffice; Mechanics' Hall.

## BUILDING NEWS

### EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

## BUILDINGS PROPOSED

### Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—W. S. Cooper; erect brick-veneer apartment-house, 15th Ave. and 26th St. North; \$15,000.

Fla., St. Augustine.—C. S. Smith; erect two 4-room apartment-houses and 2 dwellings in Block 43-A, S. Marine St.

Fla., Sebring.—Bank of Sebring; erect 2-

story hollow-tile and stucco building; 40x64 ft.; first floor, postoffice; second, apartments; \$15,000; M. Leo Elliott Archt., Tampa; day labor.

Fla., Tampa.—J. L. Jacobs; erect \$500,000 apartment-house, Grand Central and Magnolia Aves.; 111 suites of 3 to 5 rooms; Spanish renaissance style; Murphy beds; Pullman

dining-rooms; Majestic kitchen cabinets; dual control electric elevators for passenger and service; steam heat; incinerator; M. Leo Elliott, Archt.; also contemplates erection 8-story apartment-house, Grand Central and Brevard Aves.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank O. Singer, Jr., Equitable Bldg.; erect \$100,000 apartment-house Lake Drive section; W. B. Gerwig, Archt., 600 Equitable Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Wm. F. Ludwig and Howard L. Morris, 1000 W. Lafayette Ave.; erect double apartment-house; 30x40 ft.; frame, hollow fireproof tile and stucco; asphalt shingle roof; concrete and hardwood floors; pipeless furnace.

N. C., Asheville.—R. S. Smith; considering erecting \$40,000 apartment-house, Manor Grounds. (See Dwellings.)

Va., Norfolk.—J. E. Berry and Arthur C. Gray, Law Bldg.; erect \$500,000 apartment-house, Olney Rd. and Stockley Gardens; 11 stories; 60 suites of 2 to 8 rooms; brick and steel; elevators and dumbwaiters; restaurant, laundry, etc.; 2 stores on first floor; Phillip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.; bids opened Sept. 27. (Lately noted.)

### Association and Fraternal.

Fla., Lake Worth.—Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons; erect Masonic Temple, Lake Ave. and H St.

Ga., Augusta.—Young Men's Christian Assn., J. Edgar Probyn, Gen. Secy.; erect 4-story-and-basement building; 35 dormitory rooms, gymnasium, handball courts, lounging-rooms, etc.; \$375,000; Murphy & Dana, 331 Madison Ave., New York; P. P. Scroggs, Augusta, Asso. Archts. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co.; construct Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Esco.—Esco-Elkhorn Coal Co.; construct Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co.; construct Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; purchased site; erect \$80,000 temple.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Boy Scout Council, Eli Sanger, Chrmn. Com.; erect clubhouse.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Bothwell Kane Post, American Legion, R. K. Hanger, Post Commander; erect memorial building.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Marion Lodge, Knights of Phyllis; erect 3-story building, Merchant St., East Side.

### Bank and Office.

Fla., Sebring.—Sebring Real Estate Co.; erect \$20,000 building; 2 stories; hollow tile and stucco; built-up composition roof; metal cornice and marquise; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg., Tampa; day labor.

Mo., Louisiana.—Robt. G. Kirsch, Archt., Security Bldg., St. Louis; taking bids to erect bank and office building.

### Churches.

Ala., Florence.—Baptist Church, T. M. Byron, Pastor; erect \$18,000 building; 68x88 ft.; brick veneer; metal ceilings; rolling partitions; ventilators; steam heat; electric lights; W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts., Birmingham. Address F. E. Hennessey, Florence. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—First Presbyterian Church; erect building; R. H. Hunt, Archt., Chattanooga.

D. C., Chevy Chase.—Presbyterian Church; erect \$50,000 building; 1 story and basement; 48x105 ft.; rubble stone; cast-stone trim;

Francis A. Nelson, Archt., 15 W. 38th St., New York, taking bids.

D. C., Washington.—St. John Baptist Church, Jno. E. Quarles, Trustee; erect \$20,000 building, W St. between 4th and 5th Sts. N. W.; 1 story; 37x17x62 ft.; brick; J. A. Lankford, Archt., 1448 Q St. N. W.

Ga., Nicholson.—Methodist Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co.; construct church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Paducah.—East Baptist Church, Rev. Terry Martin, Pastor; plans to erect, next year, \$10,000 addition for Sunday-school. (Lately noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Jno. A. Nesbit, Pastor; erect church, 50x100 ft., and Sunday-school building, 60x100 ft.; brick; slate roofs; pine floors; steam heat; church auditorium to seat 500; W. Gordon Beecher, Archt.; Calvert Bldg., Baltimore; bids this week.

Miss., Camden.—Methodist Church, Rev. C. E. Ellis, Pastor; erect building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Southern Mission Baptist Church, 2966 Market St.; erect \$50,000 building; 1 story and basement; 44x80 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; N. B. Howard, Archt., Century Bldg., taking bids.

N. C., Asheville.—Church of the Redeemer; plans to erect parish house. Address The Rector.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Friedberg Church, S. A. Miller, Chrmn. Bldg. Com.; erect 30x40 ft. annex for Sunday-school rooms.

Okl., Billings.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. F. M. Simpson, Pastor; erect \$20,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 56x66 ft.; brick; stone trim; shingle roof; construction by owner.

S. C., Allendale.—Methodist Church, Paul J. Fulmer, Secy. Bldg. Comm., First Natl. Bank; bids until Oct. 12 to erect church and Sunday-school; tapestry brick; plans and specifications at office Mr. Fulmer and Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia.

Tenn., Capleville.—Methodist Episcopal Church, J. E. Thomas, Chrmn. Comm.; erect \$25,000 building; frame and brick veneer; H. T. McGee, Archt., Seimitar Bldg., Memphis.

Tenn., Kingsport.—Christian Church, Rev. H. L. Patterson, Pastor; erect \$12,000 building; 65x47 ft.; brick; tile roof; pine floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; D. R. Beeson, Archt.; construction by pastor. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., McKenzie.—Presbyterian Church; erect manse; 2 stories and basement; 8 rooms; brick; C. V. Krider, Archt., Paris, Tenn.

Tex., Grand Saline.—W. F. Fowler; bids until Sept. 15 to erect brick veneer church for Methodist Congregation; plans and specifications at office Flint & Brown, Archts., Andrews Bldg., Dallas, and First State Bank, Grand Saline.

Tex., Hemphill.—Baptist Church; erect \$12,000 building lately noted; 51x78 ft.; frame; brick basement; interior tile; shingle roof; pine floor; metal ceilings; rolling partitions; ventilators; stoves, \$250; electric lights; J. B. Lewis, Archt. Address W. J. Rushing. (See Machinery Wanted—Church Furniture.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Travis Park Methodist Church; remodel front, Navarro St. Address The Pastor.

Va., Newport News.—Congregation Adath Yeshurun; erect \$85,000 synagogue, 28th St. and Madison Ave.; 2 stories; 61x35 ft.; brick; McKee & Williams, Archts., 225 28th St.; Max

Levinson, Levinson Packing Co., 26th and Jefferson Sts., Chrmn. Bldg. Com.

W. Va., Grafton.—Robt. B. Miller; interested in erection \$25,000 church, Yates Ave. and Beech St.; 3 stories and basement; 45x68 ft.; brick, stone and steel; E. A. Breternitz, Archt., Fordyce Bldg., Clarksburg.

### City and County.

Fla., Gainesville.—Swimming-pool and Gymnasium.—City; remodel tabernacle for swimming-pool and gymnasium. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Fire Stations.—City Commission; repair all fire stations; Mr. Haney, Fire Chief; authorized to receive bids.

Md., Baltimore.—Fire-alarm Station.—City, Wm. F. Broening, Mayor; erect central fire-alarm station, Market Place; Josias Pennington, Archt., Professional Bldg.; Gamewell Fire-alarm Telegraph Co., New York, only bid for installing the equipment, at \$99,739. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Holden.—City, Jesse Bower, Clk.; erect \$30,000 city hall; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; Archer & Gloyd, Archt., Reliance Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Fire Station.—Fire and Water Board; erect fire station, 14th and Penn Sts.; 2 stories; 42x69 ft.; brick; M. J. Connor, Archt., J. O. Lea, low bidder at \$27,937. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Smithfield.—Jail and Courthouse.—Johnston County Comms.; bids until Oct. 4 to erect courthouse and jail. (See Courthouses.)

Okl., Garber.—City Hall.—City, E. G. Smith, Clk.; erect \$25,000 city hall; 50x80 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Wm. Griffith & Son, Archts., Enid.

Tex., Amarillo.—Auditorium, etc.—City voted \$428,000 bonds; Auditorium, \$300,000; incinerator, \$18,000; fire-alarm system, \$30,000; sewerage extensions, \$60,000; sewage-disposal plant, \$20,600. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Edinburg.—Jail.—Hidalgo County, Geo. P. Brown, Judge; erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories; 32x120 ft.; brick; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin; bids opened Sept. 15. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Houston.—Library, etc.—City; considering erecting \$200,000 library building and establishing park. Address Mayor Amerman.

W. Va., Welch.—Memorial.—McDowell County Court; expend \$25,000 to remodel building for war memorial; brick; interior tile; metal ceilings; slate roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., Bluefield.

### Courthouses.

N. C., Smithfield.—Johnston County Commissioners; bids until Oct. 4 to erect courthouse and jail; plans and specifications at office Sam Honeycutt, Register of Deeds.

### Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—Wm. Wise; erect dwelling, Highland Ave. and Warsaw St.

Ala., Anniston.—G. W. Langford Co., Louisville, Ky.; considering erecting 5 to 10 dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—C. T. Mayfield; erect \$10,000 brick residence, S. Cliff Rd.

D. C., Washington.—Boss & Phelps, 1406 H St. N. W.; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; 23x35 ft.; brick; Sonneman & Justman, Archts., 734 15th St. N. W.

Fla., Bartow.—Mrs. M. S. McCormick; re-

model residence; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg., Tampa; day labor.

Fla., Bartow.—A. A. McLeod; erect brick and hollow tile dwelling; 2 stories; tile roof; \$35,000; M. Leo Elliott, Archt., Curry Bldg., Tampa; day labor.

Fla., Miami.—Geo. F. Cail; erect 2-story concrete-block residence, 86 Bayonne Pl.

Fla., Miami.—J. T. Teller; erect frame cottage, Ave. K and Second Sts.

Fla., Plant City.—E. J. De Vane, J. E. Castells, W. E. Lee, W. B. Herring and others; interested in organizing \$50,000 company to erect dwellings.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—G. F. Schudt, Brooks-ville; erect several dwellings.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—August Burchey; erect residences on 13th Ave., near 1st St. and between 2d and 3d Sts.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Sherman Rowles Realty Co., W. H. Franklin, Col. Jno. J. Woodside and others; purchased 4 lots near Cherry St.; erect dwellings; \$7500 each; later construct other dwellings. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Franklin J. Mason, Inc.; erect 46 dwellings, Euclid Blvd. and 22d Ave.; \$4000 to \$10,000; frame, tile, stucco and concrete; tile and asbestos shingle roofs; hardwood floors; electric lights; Edgar Ferdon, Archt.; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Orlando.—Isabelle Roberts; erect residence; plans by owner.

Fla., Orlando.—Ida Ryan; erect dwelling; plans by owner.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Herman Dann, Chas. R. Carter, E. C. Reed; organize \$100,000 company to erect residences.

Fla., Tampa.—T. J. Clayton; erect \$14,000 residence; frame; 2 stories.

Ga., Atlanta.—M. L. Rauschenberg; erect brick-veneer dwelling; day labor.

Ga., Augusta.—Augusta Factory; construct porches to 64 houses for operatives, D'Antig-nac, Coggins and Fenwick Sts.; \$10,000.

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect 12 miners' houses, Y. M. C. A., church and school.

Ky., Blackey.—Dudley Coal Co.; erect 25 miners' houses, power-house and store.

Ky., Bluefield.—Ulyah Coal Co.; construct 15 miners' houses; also tipple and power-house; contract at once.

Ky., David.—Marion Coal Co.; construct several miners' houses, tipple, conveyor and power-house.

Ky., Esco.—Esco-Elkhorn Coal Co.; construct 20 miners' houses, coal tipple, Y. M. C. A. and school.

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co.; construct 30 miners' houses, church, school, Y. M. C. A. and coal tipple.

Ky., Trenton.—Frank Mimms; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 8 rooms; brick; J. H. Ellerson, Archt., Commerce St., Clarksville, Tenn.

Md., Baltimore.—Wm. J. Sauter, Fidelity Bldg.; erect \$40,000 residence, St. Paul St. and Charlotte Rd., Guilford; Parker, Thomas & Rice, Archts., Union Trust Bldg.

Miss., Tunica.—Ernest Woolfolk; erect \$80,000 residence; 77x65 ft.; 2 and 3 stories; colonial architecture; brick veneer; Sieg & Mandeville, Archts., 764 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Mo., Kansas City.—Leo D. Gatlin, E. C. Gatlin Co.; purchased site, High Drive, nr. Santa Fe Rd.; plans to erect \$30,000 residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. C. Sherwood, Central Coal & Coke Co., K. & P. Bldg.; erect addition and remodel residence, 100 E. 38th St.,

2 stories and basement; 22x27 ft.; frame; composition roof; C. Van Brunt, Archt., Gloyd Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—Bledsoe & Robinson; plan to erect 2 residences, Baird St.; \$9000 each; also residence, Grove Park; \$25,000.

N. C., Asheville.—E. E. McDowell; considering erecting 2 residences, Grove Park section; \$75,000.

N. C., Asheville.—L. L. Merchant; expend \$10,000 to repair residence, Grove Park.

N. C., Asheville.—R. S. Smith; considering erecting 3 cottages in Manor Grounds; \$8000 each; also \$40,000 apartment-house.

N. C., Asheville.—G. W. Wren & Co.; considering erecting 3 residences, Grove Park; \$100,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—J. B. Stroud; erect 2-story frame dwelling, 506 W. Washington St.

N. C., Wilmington.—Dr. Thos. M. Green; erect residence.

S. C., Greenville.—W. W. Stover; erect 12 dwellings, Swiss Ave.; 16x30 ft.

S. C., Greenville.—A. Culberson; erect \$12,000 residence; 30x55 ft.

Tex., San Antonio.—W. A. Baity; erect 6 dwellings, Peach St.; 1 on S. Presa St. and 2 on Guenther St.; 4 and 5 rooms; \$27,400.

Tenn., Franklin.—J. F. Craig; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 9 rooms; stone veneer; Daugherty & Gardner, Archts., Stahlman Bldg., Nashville; day labor.

Tenn., Franklin.—Mrs. T. J. Watkins; expend \$17,000 to remodel residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; C. K. Colley, Archt., Fourth and First Natl. Bank Bldg., Nashville.

Tenn., McKenzie.—Turner Carnmons; erect residence; 1½ stories and basement; frame; C. V. Krider, Archt., Paris, Tenn.

Tenn., Memphis.—S. Malkin; erect 1-story brick veneer dwelling, 1299 Peabody St.

Tenn., Memphis.—R. F. Herbert; erect 1-story frame residence, 580 S. McLean St.

Tenn., Memphis.—Walter Harris; erect 1-story brick-veneer residence, 1612 Eastmoreland St.

Tenn., Nashville.—G. A. Belleau; erect dwelling, 3017 Vanderbilt Ave.

Tenn., Nashville.—G. A. Belleau; erect 1-story 6-room brick dwelling, 3017 Vanderbilt Ave.

Tenn., Nashville.—Protestant Hospital, Dr. E. M. Saunders, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., 151 Seventh Ave., North Nashville; reported to erect \$250,000 hospital; 275x50 ft.; 6 stories; brick; Asmus & Clark, Archts., 634 Stahlman Bldg.

Tenn., Nashville.—South Nashville Improvement Co., Dr. J. P. Harville, Pres.; increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; erect dwellings, etc.

Tenn., Tullahoma.—State Board of Administration, E. S. Pope, Secy., Nashville; erect \$10,000 hospital building; 1 story; brick.

Tex., Amarillo.—J. E. Hughes; erect \$6000 dwelling, 1501 Hughes St. and \$5000 dwelling, 1501-A Hughes St.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Dr. C. O. Watson; erect 2-story and basement frame and stucco residence, South Broadway and Park Ave.; \$20,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Builders' Investment Co.; erect \$10,000 cottage, 723 Skillman St.; 7 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas.—Oscar Pate; erect frame cottage and garage, 5734 Llano St.

Tex., Dallas.—J. B. Mills; erect \$10,000 residence, Hayne Ave.; 2 stories; frame.

Tex., Dallas.—F. H. Kelly; erect frame cottage, 4115 Holland St.

Tex., Houston.—L. J. Thompson; erect residence and garage; \$100,000; 40x90 ft.; 2 stories and part basement; tile and stucco; steam heat; tile roof; landscape work, etc.; Howard P. Crane, Archt.; H. Kenneth Franzheim, Asso., both 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Tex., San Antonio.—Mrs. Bessie Sacer; erect 5 room residence, Avenue B.

Tex., Sour Lake.—Graydon Hardwood Lumber Co.; erect 20 homes for workmen in connection with sawmill.

Va., East Radford.—Norfolk & Western R. R., J. E. Crawford, Ch. Engr., Roanoke; erect 10 dwellings.

Va., Newport News.—S. C. MacIntire, 225 28th St.; erect residence, Hampton Roads; 2 stories; 32x34 ft.; frame and stucco; construction by owner.

Va., Norfolk.—D. Sampler; erect \$30,000 residence, Mayflower Road.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Virginia Realty Co.; erect dwelling on Jefferson St.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Virginia Realty Loan Co.; erect 2 dwellings; \$10,000 each; 21x36 ft.; frame; red cedar shingle roof; hardwood floors; pipeless furnaces, \$250 each; also \$14,000 residence; 28x30 ft.; hollow tile; concrete and tile roof; concrete and oak floors; hot-water heat, \$1200; plans and construction by owner.

W. Va., Beckley.—King's Daughters, Mrs. J. E. McCreery and others; plan to erect hospital.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—C. I. Gribble, 472 Mechanic St.; erect \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 7 rooms; brick and tile; Holmboe & Poque, Archts., Empire Bldg.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—D. E. McNiel; erect residence; 2 stories and basement; 7 rooms; brick and tile; \$15,000; Holmboe & Poque, Archts., Empire Bldg.

## Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Storehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. W. Parks, Ch., Navy Dept.; erect \$30,000 storehouse for combustibles at Navy Yard; 1 story; 60x80 ft.; reinforced concrete; bids opened Sept. 15.

N. C., Wilmington.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Sept. 30 to remodel (except lift) postoffice; copies of specifications and drawings obtainable from office Custodian, Wilmington, and office Supervising Archt.

## Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Panama City.—Dr. H. H. White, Enterprise, Ala.; W. C. Sherman of St. Andrews Bay Mill Co., and Mayor D. M. Adams, Panama City, interested in \$160,000 company to erect hospital.

Md., Salisbury.—Peninsula General Hospital, Fred P. Adkins, Chrmn. Bldg. Com.; erect \$150,000 building; brick; probably tile roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; Owens & Sisco, Archts., 1605 Continental Bldg., Baltimore; bids next spring.

Tex., Waco.—W. A. Alexander; present petition to McLennan County Commls. for \$50,000 bond issue to erect home for tubercular patients.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—State Board of Control, Austin; bids until Oct. 4 for installing heating, plumbing, wiring, refrigerating plant, laundry equipment, water-works system, sewage-disposal plant and window screens in all buildings, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant; Plumbing; Electric Wiring;

Refrigerating Plant; Laundry Machinery; Water-works; Sewage-disposal Plant; Window Screens.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Dr. W. A. Simpson, Hugh and Dinwiddie Sts.; expend \$30,000 to convert apartment-house into hospital; 4 stories; brick.

### Hotels.

Fla., Miami.—H. V. Claar, Prop. Seminole Hotel; erect second and third stories to Bolles Bldg., Avenue C and 9th St., for hotel; 65 rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat; \$50,000.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection 100-room fireproof hotel.

Ga., Plains.—School Dist.; voted \$50,000 bonds to erect high school. Address Sumter County Board of Education, Americus.

Va., Christiansburg.—School Board; bids until Sept. 20 to erect high school; drawings and specifications at office School Board.

Va., Richmond.—City Council; considering \$1,500,000 bonds to erect schools. Address The Mayor.

Va., Tazewell.—Louis D. Georgeton and Steve Dekas, Bluefield, W. Va.; remodel Jefferson Hotel; 35 rooms.

### Miscellaneous.

Fla., Jacksonville—Clubhouse.—Jacksonville Chess-Checker-Whist Club, W. E. Thomas, Prest.; plans \$500,000 bond issue to erect clubhouse.

N. C., Greensboro—Clubhouse.—Greensboro Cotillion Club; erect building.

Tex., El Paso—Market-house.—Rio Grande Produce Co.; erect market-house; refrigeration equipment, \$100,000.

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ala., Jasper.—Northern Alabama R. R., H. H. Vance, Supt., Birmingham; erect \$75,000 station.

Ala., Jasper.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; erect passenger station; frame; \$30,000.

Mo., Grain Valley.—Chicago & Alton R. R., H. T. Douglas, Jr., Ch. Engr., Chicago; erect station; 21x58 ft.; brick and stucco; slate roof.

Tex., Aransas Pass.—Aransas Harbor & Terminal R. R., J. D. Wheeler, V.-P.; rebuild terminal.

### Schools.

Ala., Jasper.—Gamble Mines Community; erect school; 70x80 ft.; 4 rooms; concrete pillars. Address School Board.

Ala., Shellhorn.—Shellhorn Consolidated School Dist.; erect \$10,000 school; J. M. Sanders, Pike County Supt. of Education, Troy, Ala.

Ala., Tennille.—Reeves, Cross Roads, Pea River and Tennille School Dists.; plan to consolidate and erect \$10,000 building. Address County Board of Education, Troy.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Stillman Institute; erect \$60,000 addition; S. L. Morris, Atlanta, Ga., interested.

Fla., Brooksville.—Brooksville School Dist.; voted bonds to erect building. Address Hernando County Board of Public Instruction.

Fla., Campbellton.—School Board; erect school; brick; 1 story; 157x48 ft.; \$17,000 bonds voted.

Ky., Allen.—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Esco.—Esco-Elkhorn Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jenkins.—Adamson Coal Co.; construct school. (See Dwellings.)

Md., Lansdowne.—Baltimore County Board of Education; erect school; 12 rooms and assembly; brick, hollow fireproof tile, ornamental terra-cotta; slag roof; wood floors on concrete; bids Sept. 8; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg., Baltimore.

Miss., Canton.—Madison County Agricultural, Mechanical and Manual Training School, Solomon L. High, Prest.; erect \$35,000 building.

Miss., Heidelberg.—Trustees Bryan Consolidated School Dist., C. R. Huddleston, Secy., R. 2; bids until Sept. 16 to erect school building; plans and specifications at office County Supt., Laurel, Miss.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education, J. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy., Library Bldg.; erect Wendell Phillips school addition, Vine and Howard Sts.; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; C. A. Smith, Archt., Finance Bldg.

Mo., Pilot Grove.—Board of Education, O. Kistemaker, Secy.; erect \$40,000 high and grade school; 2 stories and basement; 50x70 ft.; auditorium to seat 300; brick; stone trim; composition roof; bids opened Sept. 15; H. R. Primmer, Archt., Buckner Bldg., Nevada, Mo. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Wurlitzer Co., J. B. Moran, Mgr., 1109 Olive St.; expend \$45,000 to alter store; N. B. Howard, Archt., Century Bldg., taking bids and will supervise work.

Okla., Avant.—School Dist., B. A. Halfast, Clk.; erect 2 schools; \$35,000 and \$5000, respectively; brick; stone trim; composition roof; A. J. Love & Co., Archts., Pawhuska.

Okla., Muskogee.—Bacone College, Dr. B. D. Weeks, Prest.; erect number of buildings.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Oklahoma City College, E. G. Green, Prest.; erect building, 23d St. and Ames Ave.

Okla., Quinlan.—Consolidated School Dist. No. 1, E. S. Finley, Clk.; erect school; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; steam heat; electric wiring; Huseman & Co., Archt., Oklahoma City.

Tenn., Jackson.—Lane College; erect science hall and dormitory; \$75,000; 3 stories; 42x170 ft.; brick; stone trim; wood roof; R. A. Heavner, Archt., Elks Bldg.

Tenn., Lenoir City.—County Board of Education, London; erect building for gymnasium and auditorium at high school; 2 stories and basement; domestic science and manual training departments.

Tenn., McKenzie.—School, J. Robbins, Prest.; erect 2 dormitories and central heating plant; \$100,000; 1 and 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; C. V. Krider, Archt., Paris, Tenn.

Tenn., Selma.—County Board of Education; erect \$15,000 grade school; 2 stories and basement; 6 rooms; brick; R. A. Heavner, Archt., Elks Bldg., Jackson, Tenn.

Tenn., Telford.—Washington County Elementary School Board; erect school; J. C. Berry, County Supt., Jonesboro.

Tex., San Antonio.—St. Louis College; erect dormitory; 4 stories and basement; reinforced concrete, brick and cast stone.

Tex., Edinburg.—Board of Education; erect high school; \$100,000.

W. Va., Flemington.—Board of Education, Flemington Dist., C. W. Bartlett, Secy.; bids until Sept. 30 to erect 3-room school; plans and specifications on file after Sept. 15 at office County Supt., Grafton, and Postoffice, Flemington.

### Stores.

Ark., Little Rock.—W. M. Peterson; remodel building, 604-6 Main St.; \$25,000.

D. C., Washington.—Thos. R. Asquith, 430 K St.; erect \$25,000 store and residence; 2 stories; 50x60 ft.; brick and stone; W. G. Lepley, Archt., Bond Bldg.

D. C., Washington.—Frank G. Carpenter, 1223 Connecticut Ave., N. W.; expend \$25,000 to alter store building; 4 stories; brick; Geo. N. Ray, Archt., 1147 Connecticut Ave. N. W.

Fla., St. Augustine.—J. A. Lew; erect 2-story building, Cathedral Pl.; stores on first floor; office on second.

Ky., Blackey.—Dudley Coal Co.; erect store. (See Dwellings.)

Miss., Camden.—S. C. Milton; erect store building.

N. C., Greensboro.—W. P. Donaldson; erect building on Sycamore St.

Tenn., Memphis.—W. T. Grant Co., 28 W. 23d St., New York; remodel building, S. Main St., for store; \$20,000; 2 and 3 stories; Hanker & Cairns, Archt., Scimitar Bldg., Memphis.

Tex., Dallas.—E. M. Kahn; expend \$15,000 to remodel building, 903 Main St.

Va., Alexandria.—Harry Hammer, Mgr.; expend \$19,000 to alter building for receiving department; 2 stories; 35x89 ft.; brick and steel; W. Leon Clark, Archt., 917 Prince St.

Va., Norfolk.—B. Baydush, 240 Brewer St.; erect \$5,000 store and garage; 1 and 2 stories; 75x90 ft. and 50x130 ft.; brick.

W. Va., Huntington.—J. W. Garrett; erect \$10,000 concrete building.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Warwood Tool Co., Jno. A. Moore, Secy.-Treas.; erect \$15,000 brick and concrete business and apartment building, 2110 Warwood Ave.

### Theaters.

Ark., Little Rock.—Construction Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.; erect \$132,000 theater, Camp Pike, to replace burned structure; stucco; Maj. F. H. Turner, Chief of Staff, Third Division, Camp Pike.

Mo., Kansas City.—Overland Amusement Co., Dave Harding, Secy.-Treas.; repair Doric Theater; install lighting system; construct ornamental canopy over front; interior decorations, etc.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Max W. Bryant, Palmetto Theater; purchased building; convert into theater.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Leckie Realty Co.; erect \$75,000 moving-picture theater, Federal St.

### Warehouses.

Ala., Albany.—Churchill Compress, L. R. Bullard, Mgr.; erect cotton warehouse; 2500-bale capacity.

Ala., Birmingham.—Preston Motors Co.; erect frame warehouse and frame residence, Twenty-sixth Ave. N and Vanderbilt Rd.

Ala., Huntsville.—Planters' Warehouse Co.; erect 3-story steel frame building, Chartres and Piety Sts.; \$35,000; J. D. Tarnowsky, Archt.

D. C., Washington.—J. Edw. Chapman, 37 N St. N. W.; erect \$10,000 brick warehouse; 1 story; 111x120x18 ft.; construction by owner.

Fla., Fernandina.—American Warehouse Co., chartered; \$50,000 capital; Hinton J. Baker, Sverett Mizell, Ira W. Hardee.

Ky., Louisville.—Henry Vogt Machine Co.; erect \$22,500 warehouse, 10th St. and Ormsby Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—Berger Mfg. Co., 20th St. and Tracey Ave.; erect 113x300-ft. warehouse and office building; 2 stories; concrete, frame, stucco and brick; metal roof; concrete floors; hot-water or steam heat; electric lights; plans by owner. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Standard Oil Co.; erect \$85,000 building, First and Clarkson Sts.; for storage purposes; concrete and steel.

N. C., Greensboro. — Greensboro Bonded

Warehouse Co. chartered; Wm. R. Jackson, R. L. Caldwell, G. W. Miles.

S. C., Anderson. — Jos. J. Fretwell and others; erect 600-bale warehouse, Fant Grove.

S. C., Dillon.—Dillon County Warehouse & Marketing Corp., T. L. Manning, Pres.; increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; erect cotton warehouse; 2 units to be completed by Oct. 1; remaining units erected immediately afterwards.

Washington, D. C.; erect \$75,000 warehouse; 1 story; J. H. Pierce, Contr., Norfolk. (Lately noted.)

## Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Selmer.—Vaughan Memorial Hospital; erect \$40,000 addition; colonial architecture; contract let.

Ky., Dawson Springs.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; erect U. S. Public Health Sanitarium; Geo. W. Langford, Louisville, takes over contract from Dawson Springs Constr. Co. to erect 8 buildings, \$800,000; also road, bridge and trestle contract; will execute work in conjunction with latter company. (Dawson Springs Constr. Co. previously noted to have contract, \$1,250,000, for 22 buildings.)

Md., Annapolis.—Annapolis Emergency Hospital Assn., Mrs. Raymond Stone, Chrmn., Bd. Comm.; erect \$15,000 nurses' home; 32x40 ft.; hollow tile and concrete; asbestos shingle roof; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; Phillip E. Herniux, Contr., W. Annapolis. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Florence.—Saunders Memorial Hospital, Dr. Jno. D. Smyser, Chrmn.; erect \$100,000 hospital; 74x125 ft.; 2 stories and basement; Flise lock brick; slate roof; wood block and concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights; electric elevator; plaster board; ventilators; L. McD. Hicks, Archt.; Driscoll Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Paris.—Dr. A. A. Oliver; erect \$22,000 hospital; 2 stories and basement; 35x58 ft.; stucco; hardwood and tile floors; G. T. Smith, Archt., Fine Heart Bldg., Paducah, Ky.; Otto Hauri, Contr., Paris. (Lately noted.)

## Hotels.

Ark., Walnut Ridge.—W. R. Lane; erect \$65,000 hotel; 150x142 ft.; 2 stories; brick; built-up asphalt roof; concrete floors; metal ceilings; wire glass; ventilators; electric lights; heating by American Radiator Co.; R. C. Curty, Contr., Walnut Ridge, Address owner.

## Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington.—Lunchroom.—N. L. Burshell, 1332 G St. N. W.; remodel lunchroom; 2 stories; 18x120 ft.; C. A. Campbell, Contr., 711 13th St. N. W.

Okla., Guthrie—Fair.—Chamber of Commerce; erect 96 cattle stalls and 45 pens for hogs and sheep; contract let.

Tex., El Paso.—Memorial.—Associated Charities, U. S. Stewart, Chrmn., Bd. Comm.; erect Krakauer Memorial Building; 2 stories; 40x90 ft.; concrete; J. E. Morgan Co., Contr.

W. Va., Barrackville.—Penn-Mary Coal Co., main offices, South Bethlehem, Pa.; erect 30 houses at Dakota mine and 20 at Barrackville mine; manufactured by Minter Homes Corp., Huntington; \$125,000; Industrial Housing Co., Contr., 215 Professional Bldg., Fairmont.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Rafe Reed; erect 2-story dwelling in Edgeway; C. E. Minor, Contr.

W. Va., Morgantown.—J. L. Caldwell, Prairie Ave.; erect \$20,000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 63x44 ft.; brick; Carl Reger, Archt., Traction Bldg.; E. L. Hartman, Contr.

W. Va., Ida May—Recreation Halls.—Consolidation Coal Co., Fairmont; erect 2 recreation halls; 75x80 ft.; bowling alleys, reading-rooms, motion-picture theater, etc.; also 2 halls at Ida May; 25x40 ft.; total cost, \$35,000; John M. Kisner & Bro., Lumber Co., Fairmont.

W. Va., Ida May—Recreation Halls.—Consolidation Coal Co., Fairmont; erect 2 recreation halls; 25x40 ft.; John M. Kisner & Bro., Lumber Co., Fairmont. (See W. Va., Carolina.)

## Schools.

Fla., Oldsmar.—Pinellas County School Board; erect \$10,000 building; Holbrook & Rowland, Contrs.

Ky., Yeaman.—County Board of Education, Mrs. Effie Sadler Basham, Supt., Leitchfield, Ky.; erect \$10,000 school; 2 stories; 23x71 ft.; T. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal

## BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

### Apartment-Houses.

Mo., Kansas City.—McCanles Realty Co., Bonfils Bldg.; erect 2 apartment-houses, 3201-05 Broadway Ave.; 3 stories and basement; 36x18 ft.; \$50,000 each; Rowland Bros., 3201-05 Broadway Ave., Contrs. for masonry; A. J. Shirk Roofing Co., 200 S. W. Blvd., roofing; Laitner Bros., 615 E. 30th St., heating and plumbing; Lapierre Electric Co., 1025 Cherry St., electric work. (Lately noted.)

### Association and Fraternal.

Tex., Matagorda.—A. F. & A. M.; erect \$12,000 Masonic Bldg.; 2 stories; hollow tile; contract let.

### Bank and Office.

Mo., Creve Coeur.—Creve Coeur Farmers' State Bank; erect \$20,000 bank and garage; 2 stories and basement; 28x50 ft.; brick; Henry P. Hess, Archt., 2811 Cote Brillante Ave.; Frank Peters, Contr., 2014 E. Warne St.; both St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Galveston.—J. H. W. Steele Co. (Steele Steamship Co.); reconstruct building, 2102 Strand St.; \$125,000 to \$150,000; 42x125 ft.; 4 stories; brick; interior tile; wood, tar and shell roof; concrete and hardwood floors; vaults; wire glass; vault lights; ventilators; mail chutes; elevators, \$5300; Rathbone De Buys, Archt., Vincent Bldg., New Orleans; J. W. Zemper, Contr., 2321 F St., Galveston. (Previously noted.)

Va., Vinton.—First National Bank; erect 2-story building; 50x50 ft.; tile and oak floors; tin or composition roof; Dunham system of heat, \$2250; electric lights, \$250; Embank & Caldwell, Archts., Roanoke; O. M. Dickerson, Contr., Daleville, Va.; construction begun; material and fixtures purchased. (Lately noted.)

### Churches.

Tex., Merkel.—Baptist Church; erect \$35,000 building; basement, auditorium and balcony; 50x80 ft.; brick; J. D. Hervey, Contr., Abilene.

### City and County.

Mo., Atlanta—Cyclorama and Museum.—City; erect \$100,000 building; reinforced concrete, terra-cotta and granite; hollow fireproof tile; interior tile; metal ceilings; metal doors; ornamental terra-cotta; concrete floors; ventilators; steel sash and trim; J. F. Downing, Archt., Flatiron Bldg.; Geo. A. Clayton, Contr. (Lately noted.)

### Dwellings.

D. C., Washington.—Dr. F. Scott Avery, 3022 Q St. N. W.; alter and erect addition to residence; 4 stories; 23x90 ft.; Speden & Speden, Archts., 103 New York Ave. N. W.; Meitzler & McKay, Contrs., Oxford Bldg.

Fla., Lake Worth.—H. M. Stokes; erect 8-room bungalow, 13th and Q Sts.; R. W. Wilkinson, Contr.

Fla., Vero.—Hoosier Realty Co.; erect 3 stucco bungalows, Edgewood addition.

### Government and State.

S. C., Columbia—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; complete postoffice; \$144,210; Northeastern Construction Co., Contr., 101 Park Ave., New York. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk—Warehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. W. Parks, Ch., Navy Dept.,



Spalding County Drainage Dist., Fayetteville, Ga.—Bids until Sept. 25; construct main ditch and 2 laterals; total excavation, 147,420 cu. yards.

**Drainage System.**—Little Cypress Drainage Dist. Commrs., Van Davidson, Prest., Solomon Bldg., Helena, Ark.—Bids until Sept. 27; construct 3 canals and laterals; 356,000 yds. total excavation; 160 acres clearing; 6 bridges; plans with Quarles- Hurlburt Engineering Co., Engr.

**Drills.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—Radial and sensitive drill.

**Dryer.**—Elandw Mineral Co., R. L. Lovell, Prest., 153 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.—Cabinet type shelve dryer; for 60-ton capacity.

**Electric-plant Equipment.**—City of Cleburne, Tex., J. W. Hockaday, Supt. Waterworks.—Entire electric plant equipment for 25,000 population.

**Electric-power Plant.**—Mountain State Coal Corp., 911 6th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.—150 K. W. electric-power plant.

**Electric Wiring.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install electric wiring in buildings of Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Electrical Work.**—Annie Webb Blanton, Secy. Board of Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Sept. 20 for electrical work for home at Waco; specifications from E. McIvor Ross, Archt., Waco.

**Elevator.**—Houston Bros., Vicksburg, Miss.—Second-hand 3-ton capacity elevator, 20-ft. lift.

**Elevator.**—Burtner Furniture Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Elevator; electric power; 1500 lbs. capacity; for 3-story building.

**Elevators.**—W. L. Little Construction Alalusia, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 29 for elevators for First National Bank.

**Elevator.**—Treasury Dept., Supervising Archt's Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 30; install electric freight elevator in United States Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C.; plans on file.

**Engine.**—The Harvey Company, 113 South St., Baltimore, Md.—200 H. P. Corliss engine.

**Engine.**—See Generator, etc.

**Engine.**—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co., Allen, Ky.—150 H. P. engine.

**Engine.**—Houston Bros., Vicksburg, Miss.—Lidgerwood 2-drum hoisting engine, 7½x10, 8x10 or 10x12 ft.

**Engine.**—Mansfield Light & Power Co., Mansfield, La.—Second-hand 20x42 Corliss engine.

**Engines.**—Preston County Power Co., Kingwood, W. Va.—Small used hoisting engine; 6 H. P. engine to drive mine fan.

**Envelope Machinery.**—J. F. P. Blumer, Moss Point, Miss.—Machinery to manufacture envelopes.

**Fence (Steel).**—Borden Mfg. Co., C. M. Black, Supt., Goldsboro, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. steel fencing for factories.

**Filter Press.**—Elandw Mineral Co., R. L. Lovell, Prest., 153 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.—Small filter press for 60-ton capacity plant.

**Generator.**—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co., Allen, Ky.—Prices on 100 K. W. generator.

**Generator.**—Mansfield Light & Power Co., Mansfield, La.—Second-hand 250 or 300 K. V. A. 230-volt 60-cycle 600 or 900 R. P. M. generator.

**Generator, etc.**—Salsburg Coal Co., A.

Hogg, Mgr., Hillside, Ky.—150 K. W. generator and engine.

**Heating Plant, etc.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install heating, plumbing, wiring, refrigerating plant, laundry equipment, water-works system, sewage-disposal plant and window screens in all buildings of Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin.

**Heating Plant.**—Natchez College, S. H. C. Owen, Prest., Natchez, Miss.—Bids until Sept. 15 to install low-pressure one-pipe gravity return steam-heating system in central plant of Davis Memorial and Woman's Auxiliary buildings, Natchez College.

**Herbs, Etc.**—Mann Mfg. Co., Richard H. Mann, Prest.-Mgr., 708 Polk St., Tampa, Fla.—Prices on herbs, barks, leaves, roots: for medicinal use.

**Hydrants.**—District Commrs., 509 District Bldg., Washington.—Bids until Sept. 29; furnish 50 low-pressure fire hydrants; plans, etc., from Purchasing Agent, 320 District Bldg.

**Ice Plant.**—Seth B. Halman, Acting Secy. Chamber of Commerce, Hereford, Tex.—Data and prices on ice-manufacturing and ice-storage equipments.

**Iron.**—Thomas Bros., W. E. Thomas, Florence, S. C.—Return bends ½-in. close pattern cast iron.

**Laboratory Equipment.**—See School Equipment.

**Lathe.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—36-in. diam. lathe for turning locomotive tires.

**Laundry Machinery.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install laundry machinery, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Laundry Machinery.**—Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.—Complete medium-sized laundry outfit.

**Lock Manufacturers.**—Stabler Auto Accessories Co., 702 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md. To correspond with mfrs. regarding contract for automobile lock comprising parts of pressed steel, stampings and die castings.

**Machinery.**—Miami Supply Co., 629 Twelfth St., Miami, Fla.—Manufacturers' catalogs on general mch.

**Marble Machinery.**—R. L. Harris, Mgr. Regal Blue Marble Co., Regal, N. C.—Marble working mch.

**Medicine Machinery.**—Mann Ffg. Co., Richard H. Mann, Prest.-Mgr., 708 Polk St., Tampa, Fla.—Prices on liquid medicine mch.

**Metal Plates.**—South Carolina State Highway Dept., 1325 Main St., Columbia, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 25 for 147,600 metal plates for motor vehicle licenses; 146,500 of these to be 6 in. high and 12 in. long; 1100 will be 4 in. high and 6 in. long, of 24-in. standard-gauge steel; specifications on request.

**Metal Products.**—Moss & Whitecomb, Martin, Tenn.—Names and addresses mfrs. of metal figures, flower stands, fountain ornaments, etc. for beautifying park.

**Mining Machinery.**—Elmer-Elkhorn Coal Co., Allen, Ky.—Prices on mining machinery, including 2 short wall mining machines, 8-ft. mine fan, figure 8 incline drum.

**Mining Machinery.**—Preston County Power Co., Carle C. Pierce, Prest., Kingwood, W. Va.—4-ft. mine fan; 15 to 20 H. P. vertical boiler; mine cars; light rails; small hoisting engine; 6 H. P. steam engine to drive fan.

**Motors.**—Henson & Lynes, Clarksville, Tenn.—Names and addresses dealers in new and second-hand motors.

**Motors.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell,

Mgr., Logan W. Va.—100 H. P. and 75 H. P. 2200-volt slip-ring motors, 3 to 30 H. P. induction motors, 3 to 10 H. P. 250-volt D. C. motors.

**Motor.**—Eufaula Mill & Electric Co., Eufaula, Ala.—New or second-hand 100 H. P. 3-phase 60-cycle 2200-volt slip-ring electric motor, 720 revolutions per minute, starter box and overload release complete.

**Motors.**—Salsburg Coal Co., A. Hogg, Mgr., Hillside, Ky.—Two 250 H. P. motors; one 36-in. gauge 6-ton General Electric motor for inside mine hauling.

**Office Furniture.**—See School Equipment.

**Paper Bag Machinery.**—J. F. P. Blumer, Moss Point, Miss.—Machinery to mfr. paper bags; also envelope machinery.

**Paving.**—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 22; pave Grace and Cottage Aves.; cement concrete; specifications, etc., on application.

**Paving.**—Town, R. O. Baker, Clerk, Moore Haven, Fla.—Bids until Oct. 1; 12,000 sq. ft. cement sidewalk; plans, etc., with T. E. Frederick, Engr.

**Paving.**—City Coms., John S. Bond, Chrmn., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until Oct. 1; 7380 sq. yds. vitrified brick pavement on cement-sand bed on Evergreen Ave.; plans, etc., with City Recorder and City Engr., Engineer Bldg., Main and Orange Sts.

**Paving.**—Town of Nashville, N. C., Leon T. Vaughan, Clerk.—Bids until Oct. 1; pave streets; 7500 cu. yds. excavation and grading; 24,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt, bitulithic or asphaltic concrete pavement; 5500 lin. ft. combination concrete curb and gutter; 2500 sq. yds. sidewalk, etc.; plans on file with Town Clerk, Nashville, and Mees & Mees, Cons. Engrs., Charlotte, N. C.

**Paving.**—City Coms., Geo. P. Kearse, Clerk, Gulfport, Miss.—Bids until Sept. 23; 3000 sq. yds. sidewalk; 7000 lin. ft. concrete curbing; plans, etc., on file at Gulfport and with Hobart D. Shaw, City Engr.

**Paving.**—City of Athens, Ala., J. P. Melvin, City Engr.—Bids on \$25,600 water-bound macadam paving and concrete curb and gutter.

**Pipe.**—Jamison Bros., Raeford, N. C.—Terra-cotta metal pipe; all sizes.

**Pipe.**—Morgan County Coms., F. L. Hawkins, County Road Engr., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.—Reinforced concrete and vitrified clay pipe.

**Plumbing.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install plumbing in buildings of Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Pipe.**—Salyersville Heat & Light Co., H. H. Ramey, Prest., Salyersville, Ky.—Prices on 2-in. pipe.

**Powering Equipment.**—City, Mayor Wm. F. Broening, Prest. Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 22; furnish and install feed pumps; renew tubes in boilers; install additional tubes for boilers; repair power plant; at Bayview Hospital; plans, etc., from J. F. Crowther, Inspector of Bldgs.

**Printing Machinery.**—D. S. Allen, Mgr., Roanoke Publishing Co., 422 McBain Bldg., Roanoke, Va.—Printing mch., including press, type, linotype, etc., for daily newspaper.

**Pumps.**—Salsburg Coal Co., A. Hogg, Mgr., Hillside, Ky.—2 electric pumps.

**Rails.**—Grant Brick Works, Weldon, N. C.—Five gross tons, 30 or 35 lb. rails with splice bars and bolts; lowest cash price.

**Rails.**—Salsburg Coal Co., A. Hogg, Mgr., Hillside, Ky.—2000 to 3000 ft. 25-lb. rails; 7000 ft. 35-lb. rails.

**Rails.**—Brooking Coal Co., H. A. Brooking, Prest., Pineville, Ky.—Prices on rails, frogs and switch.

**Rails.**—Grant Brick Works, Weldon, N. C. 5 tons 30 to 35-lb. rails with splice bars and bolts.

**Rail Switches.**—Alton Lumber Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.—5 or 6 sets 20-lb. steel-rail switches; prefer second-hand.

**Refrigerating Plant.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install refrigerating plant, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Refrigerating Machine.**—Treasury Dept., Supervising Archt.'s Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 23; furnish and install refrigerating machine in United States Post-office and Courthouse at New Orleans; plans on file.

**Road Construction.**—Marshall County Supervisors, Holly Springs, Miss.—Bids until Sept. 22; 4.68 mi. State Trunk Rd. between Memphis and Tupelo; Federal-aid Project 39; plans, etc., on file at Holly Springs, and with H. C. Dietzter, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—Union County Supervisors, New Albany, Miss.—Bids until Sept. 23; 5 mi. State Trunk Rd. between Memphis and Tupelo; Federal-aid Project 29; plans, etc., on file at New Albany, and with H. C. Dietzter, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 21; 2.55 mi. road from Grove to Fowling Creek, concrete; Caroline County, Contract CO-24; plans, etc., on file with Comsn.

**Road Construction.**—Greene County Commissioners, B. B. Barnes, Judge, Eutaw, Ala.—Bids until Oct. 11; grade and gravel road from Bollige to Hairston; bridges; plans, etc., on file.

**Road Construction.**—State Highway Commission of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 21; 9.17 mi. State Trunk Highway No. 1 between Albany and Hartselle; Federal-aid Project 25; 10,400 cu. yds. stone macadam; 75,000 sq. yds. asphalt double surface treatment; plans, etc., at offices State Highway Depts., Div. Engr., Decatur, and with State Highway Dept., W. S. Keller, Engr., Montgomery, Ala.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 28; 1 mi. Falls Rd. from Blue Ridge Church, concrete; plans, etc., on file with Comsn.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 28; construct concrete road from Rock Hall Ferry Landing 1 mi. toward Rock Hall; contract K-14.

**Road Construction.**—Durham County Commissioners, F. E. Schnepp, Engr., Durham, N. C.—Bids until Oct. 5; construct 4.52 mi. Fish Dam road; 10,400 cu. yds. topsoil; rejected bids lately noted opened Sept. 7.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 21; 2.28 mi. road at Haugh's Blacksmith Shop to Ijamsville, concrete; Frederick County, Contract F-39; plans, etc., with Comsn.

**Road Construction.**—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 28; 1.53 mi. road along Central Ave. toward Halls Station, concrete; 1.50 mi. Defense highway, concrete; Prince George's County, Contracts P-23 and 22; plans, etc., with Comsn.

**Road Construction.**—Dorchester County Highway Comsn., D. L. McAlhany, Secy., St. George, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 21; grade and natural clay surface roads from St. George

to Edisto River and to Summerville; construct reinforced concrete bridges across Four Hole Swamp and reinforced concrete culverts; \$310,000; plans with Highway Comsn., St. George, and Klutz & Smith, Engrs., Concord, N. C.

**Road Construction.**—Anderson County Highway Comsn., Anderson, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 23; construct 8.414 mi. Belton to Anderson road, including bridges; 54,118 cu. yds. excavation; 36,119 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing; 1505 lin. ft. V. C. pipe or reinforced concrete pipe; 1 concrete arch, consisting of two 55-ft. spans with 345 cu. yds. concrete; State-aid Project No. 96; plans with W. H. Sanders, County Engr., Bleckley Bldg., Anderson; L. M. Weisiger, Div. Engr., Laurens, S. C.; State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C.

**Tale.**—L. E. Martin, Bowling Green, Va.—Tale for manufacturing plant.

**Road Construction.**—Robertson County Commsrs., J. L. Goodman, Judge, Franklin, Tex.—Bids until Sept. 16; 17.99 mi. Highway 14; steel-span bridges; plans, etc., on file at Franklin, and with State Highway Dept., Capitol Bldg., Austin, Tex.

**Road Construction.**—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chrmn., Tallahassee, Fla.—Bids until Sept. 30; clear, grub, grade and surface with concrete 1 mi. State Aid road between Pensacola and Flomaton; plans, etc., on file at Tallahassee, and with County Engr., Pensacola, Fla.; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee, Fla.

**Road Construction.**—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chrmn., Tallahassee, Fla.—Bids until Sept. 30; 9.55 mi. State Aid road No. 7 between St. Lucie County line and Okeechobee City; 89,462 sq. yds. local stone; plans, etc., on file; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee.

**Road Construction.**—Kanawha County Commsrs., L. G. Massey, Clk., Charleston, W. Va.—Bids until Sept. 21; changed date from Aug. 14; 11 mi. road in Cabin Creek Dist.; plans, etc., with P. J. Walsh.

**Road Construction.**—Letcher County Commissioners, Whitesburg, Ky.—Bids until Sept. 26; 4 mi. Whitesburg-to-Hindman highway; Emmett Blair, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Lincoln County Commissioners, Grady-Arkansas River Road Improvement Dist., T. S. Lovett, Secy., Grady, Ark.—Bids opened Sept. 11; 13 mi. gravel road; bridges; plans, etc., with Secy. of Dist.; Grady, Burkett & Hight, Engrs., 104 Reiley Bldg., and State Highway Comsn.; both Little Rock, Ark.

**Road Construction.**—Darlington County Supervs., W. C. Gandy, Supvr., Darlington, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 16; 4 mi. sand-clay road from Darlington to Florence County line; W. S. Lewis, Div. Engr., Florence, S. C.

**Road Construction.**—District Engr., Bureau Public Roads, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 24; 20.9 mi. Three States National Forest road; project within Nantahala Forest, Counties of Rabun (Ga.), Macon (N. C.) and Oconee (S. C.); plans, etc., with Vernon M. Peirce, Dist. Engr., 506 Williard Bldg., Washington, D. C.; G. T. Macnab, Sr., Highway Engr., Commercial National Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.; R. W. Shields, Forest Supvr., Franklin, N. C., and Verne Rhoades, Forest Supvr., Oates Bldg., Asheville, N. C.

**Road Construction.**—State Highway Dept., Columbia, S. C.—Bids until Sept. 17; 11,346 mi. topsoil and sand-clay road on Chesterfield and Lancaster Highway; Project 36, Chesterfield County; plans, etc., with J. H. Ratcliffe, Bank of Ruby and Mt. Croghan, Mt. Croghan, S. C., and J. D. Gregory, Div. Engr., 1202½ Main St., Columbia, S. C.

**Road Construction.**—Adams County Super-

visors, Natchez, Miss.—Bids until Sept. 24; 11.7 mi. State Trunk road between Natchez and Woodville; Federal-aid Project 53; bridges over 20-ft. span; plans, etc., with Chancery Clerk, Natchez, and H. C. Dietzter, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—State Highway Commission of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 30; 5.44 mi. road in Russell County; plans, etc., on file; W. S. Keller, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—State Highway Commission of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Sept. 30; 12.05 mi. road in Lauderdale County; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., W. S. Keller, Engr., Montgomery, and Div. Engr., Decatur, Ala.

**Road Machinery.**—H. H. Bruffey, Contr., Webster Springs, W. Va.—Prices on caterpillar steam shovel with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -yd. dipper, new and second-hand; earliest date for delivery and best terms on payment; drag scrapers, wheel scrapers, side-dump cars, capacity 1 to 2 yds.; road plow and firebox boiler from 12 to 18 H. P., suitable for moving on sled or runners to be used ahead of shovel with steam drill.

**Rubber Recovery Machinery.**—D. G. MacKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.—Data and prices on equipment and process for recovery of rubber from used automobile tires and other forms of used rubber.

**Saw.**—Mann Mfg. Co., Richard H. Mann, Prest.-Mgr., 708 Polk St., Tampa, Fla.—Prices on face saws.

**Saw.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—Power hack saw.

**School Equipment.**—Louisiana College, C. Cottingham, Prest., Pineville, La.—School-room, laboratory and office furniture.

**Screen.**—Elandw Mineral Co., R. L. Lovell, Prest., 153 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. 36-in. by 16-ft. revolving screen; for 60-ton capacity plant.

**Sewers.**—City of Muskogee, Okla., W. W. Gilbert, Clerk.—Bids until Sept. 14; construct sanitary sewer in Dist. No. 87; plans, etc., on file.

**Sewage-disposal Plant.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install sewage-disposal plant, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Shaper.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—20-in. shaper.

**Shovel (Steam).**—Powell Paving & Contracting Co., 1110 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C.—To purchase or rent second-hand revolving steam shovel with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -yd. dipper.

**Shovel.**—H. H. Bruffey, Contr., Webster Springs, W. Va.—Prices on caterpillar steam shovels, with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -yd. dipper; new and second-hand; earliest date for delivery and best terms on payment.

**Signs (Road).**—W. W. Boone, Ch. Engr., Bolivar County Drainage Commsr., Cleveland, Miss.—Names and addresses mfrs. road signs; prices on guide posts for road intersections.

**Sprinkler Equipment.**—Box 276, Charlotte, N. C.—Second-hand sprinkler equipment for 1-story building containing 65,000 sq. ft. floor space; 50,000-gal. non-freeze steel water tank and tower; will consider buying standing and remove if necessary.

**Street-cleaning Machinery.**—J. P. Jersey, City Mgr., care the Mayor, Portsmouth, Va. Street-cleaning equipment.

**Tanks.**—Sugar Products Co., 56 Pine St., New York.—Steel storage tanks; 500,000 to 1,000,000-gal. capacity; prompt shipment.

**Talcum Powder.**—Mann Mfg. Co., Richard H. Mann, Prest.-Mgr., 708 Polk St., Tampa, Fla.—Prices on talcum powder.

Tanks.—Sugar Products Co., 56 Pine St., New York.—Steel storage tanks; 500,000 to 1,000,000-gal. capacity; prompt shipment.

**The Machinery (Cement and Sand).**—Azel Ford, Oklawaha, Fla.—Names and addresses mfrs. cement and sand tile mchys.

**Trench Machine.**—Board of Awards, Wm. F. Broening, Prest., City Hall, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Sept. 22; furnish and deliver trench back-filling machine; plans with Wm. A. Megraw, Water Engr.

**Valves.**—Thomas Bros., W. E. Thomas, Florence, S. C.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. needle valves; angle type; with female and male standard threads.

**Washer.**—Elandw Mineral Co., R. L. Lovell, Prest., 153 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.—Small sand washer; for 60-ton capacity plant.

**Water Heater.**—Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.—Closed type feed-water heater; 100 H. P. capacity.

**Water-Works.**—City of Cumberland, Md.—Bids until Sept. 15; repair 36-in. wood-stave conduit line from Lake Gordon and output pipe from Fort Hill reservoir; 2625 cu. yds. excavations; 2 valve chambers; 2 air valves changed to new lines; 2 blow-offs; lay 1098 lin. ft. cast-iron and reinforced concrete pipe line; plans, etc., from Jas. H. Fuerst, Consult. Engr., 140 Nassau St., New York, and Ralph L. Rizer, City Engr.

**Water-works.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install water-works system, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Web-straps.**—Orestes Tagliaferry, 2312 Boone St., Cincinnati, O.—Names and addresses mfrs. materials for web-straps complete; 1-in. wide by 2-16-in. thick point-bright and plates-bright.

**Window Screens.**—State Board of Control, Austin, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 4 to install window screens in all buildings, Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, Wichita Falls; plans from C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (See Heating Plant.)

**Wire Tubing.**—Thomas Bros., W. E. Thomas, Florence, S. C.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. copper hollow wire tubing.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—J. F. P. Blumer, Moss Point, Miss.—Machinery to manufacture bicycle rims.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

**Fla., Moore Haven.**—Atlantic Coast Line is reported to have resumed construction on its extension from Moore Haven to Immokalee, Fla., work beginning at Goodno, to which point the track was built some time ago. C. M. James, Wilmington, N. C., is Engr. of Constr.

**Ga., Columbus.**—Central of Georgia Rwy. presented to the City Council plan to improve local yards, elevate tracks, etc., at estimated cost of about \$2,000,000. C. K. Lawrence, Savannah, Ga., is Ch. Engr.

**Mo., Springfield.**—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., it is reported, will build several miles of second track between Kansas City and Memphis, and a cut-off is under construction from Afton to Grove, Okla. F. G. Jonah, St. Louis, Mo., is Ch. Engr.

**N. C., Druid.**—John Curry of Druid will, it is reported, build railroad to develop 10,000 acres of timberland.

**S. C., Abbeville.**—Surveys will be started immediately for a proposed railroad from

Abbeville to Donalds, S. C., about 10 mi. J. M. Nickels and E. W. Gregory of Abbeville and others interested. Carolina Engineering Co. of Wilmington, N. C., are engineers.

**Tenn., Oneida.**—J. A. Reid, Oneida, Tenn., is general manager Big South Fork Ry., which is building a line from a connection with the Oneida & Western Ry. along the Cumberland River.

**Tex., Houston.**—Houston, Bay Shore &

Texas City Traction Co. has invited bids until Sept. 20 for grading 16 mi. roadbed from Pasadena to the San Jacinto battlefield. Offices 621 Binz Bldg.

### Street Railways.

**Fla., Jacksonville.**—Construction of a streetcar extension about half a mile long to the municipal docks is proposed. Address Jacksonville Traction Co.

## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

### Display of Sandblast Equipment.

At the convention and exhibit of the American Foundrymen's Association to be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 4 to 8, inclusive, the Pangborn Corporation, manufacturers of sandblast and allied equipment, Hagerstown, Md., will display a complete line of their products, including equipment adaptable to metal-cleaning from the smallest pieces in castings, stampings, heat-treated parts, etc., up to large, heavy castings. There will be a hygienic rotative table cabinet for the handling of pieces up to 7x5 feet, the blasting operation confined and the operator working in the open, equipped with direct pressure sandblast; also cloth screen dust arrester and moisture and oil separator, several types of sandblast barrels, automatic tables in both gravity feed and suction types and in various sizes; also a cabinet for small work. Castings will be cleaned to demonstrate the sandblast cleaning method, and different sizes, shapes and weights of castings in various metals will be displayed in the crude state and after cleaning. The company's representatives at the convention will include the president and vice-president, the various sales engineers and the designing and erecting and service engineers.

Fithian of the Bessemer Gas Engine Co., Grove City, Pa.; G. A. Herrett of the Buckeye Machine Co., Lima, O.; O. G. Deane of the Muncie Oil Engine Co., Muncie, Ind. This society aims to promote the general welfare of the oil-engine industry by means of co-operation.

### Sale of Government Machinery, Etc.

An auction sale of 200 standard machine tools will take place at the United States Army Base Depot, Port Newark, N. J., on September 28, 29 and 30, and also October 1, the sale starting at 10 A. M. (daylight-saving time) each day. There are screw machines, drill presses, cutters and reamers, grinders, boring lathes, millers, tumbling barrels, polishing jacks, pumps, textile machinery, generator sets, furnaces, woodworking machinery, etc. Particulars will be found in the formal announcement in another column. The sale is by order of the United States Army Ordnance Department. New York District Salvage Board, and the auctioneers are Samuel T. Freeman & Co., 1519-21 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will supply catalogs on request.

### Employees Given Life Insurance.

The employees of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently received a pleasant surprise when announcement was made that they had been provided with life insurance as an evidence of the company's appreciation of their loyalty, co-operation and service. All employees with not less than three months' service are insured for \$500; those with the company from six months to one year, \$750; from one to two years, \$1000; thereafter with each additional year's service the insurance is increased by \$250, until a maximum of \$2000 is reached. New employees are included after three months' service. The insurance remains in force as long as an employee continues with the company, although he may continue it at his own expense should he leave. It is without expense to the individual, the cost being borne by the Blaw-Knox Company, and this is in addition to whatever other benefits may be provided by the State Workmen's Compensation Act.

### District Sales Representative.

Charles H. Dayton, 120 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., has been appointed district representative of the Falcon Steel Co. of Niles, O., in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, selling black, blue annealed and galvanized steel sheets.

### Sale of Machine and Small Tools.

A sale that includes 1100 machine tools, small tools, machine-tool parts, steel and brass is announced in another column to take place at 10 A. M. September 24 at the

Curtiss Ordnance Storage Depot, 2650 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. The machine tools have been only slightly used, and besides the articles mentioned here there are many others that will be disposed of. Catalogs may be obtained from either the Rochester District Salvage Board, 1044 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y., or Samuel T. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, 1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Now Handling Refrigerating Machinery.

The Tait & Nordmeyer Engineering Co. are now located at 1107-1109 Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo., having removed there from the International Life Bldg. for the purpose of being able to carry in stock a large supply of refrigerating machinery and fittings, as they are now representing the Frick Company of Waynesboro, Pa., in addition to doing their regular consulting engineering work, getting out plans and specifications for complete plants for cold storage, for packing-houses, etc., and kindred industries. They have a complete organization to handle the refrigerating machinery equipment made by the Frick Company, who have long been widely known manufacturers in that line.

#### Trade Literature.

##### Panel Boards and Cabinets.

The Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., have issued a new booklet describing and illustrating their Benjamin-Starrett sectional unit panel boards and cabinets, which, it is stated, make for greater safety, for labor and time saving and also for better service. "By ingenious designing," says the booklet, "although serving a multitude of purposes, practically every requirement may be met out of a comparatively few catalog numbers." Also, that the contractor can apply these panel boards to 85 per cent of his installations. The publication contains many superior pictures, accompanied by complete descriptive data.

##### Engineers' Data Book.

The Locomotive Superheater Co., 30 Church St., New York, has issued a "Data Book for Engineers," the purpose of which is to assist stationary engineers in their every-day work by furnishing them with useful data such as they have occasion to use frequently. This data has been gathered from various sources of authority, and, being compiled under one cover, is in such a shape as to be very convenient and time saving. The book is full of information, there being, in addition to the reading matter, numerous tables of constant value. The binding is neat and strong. The company, which manufactures the Elesco steam superheaters and pipe coils, will, on request, send a copy to anyone actually interested.

##### Concrete for Building.

The Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York, in their latest bulletin describe and illustrate some of their work in the form of "Loft and Office Buildings of Structural Concrete," this being the title of the handsome publication which deals with an entirely new trend in building developments in the city. The pictures are large and clear; the reading matter is full and interesting.

##### About Wrought-iron Pipe.

One of the most instructive publications ever issued concerning iron manufacture is

Bulletin No. 1 of the Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., which is devoted to descriptions and illustrations of Reading wrought-iron pipe in the making and in service. It tells about the organization of the business, the origin and development of the wrought-iron industry, the puddling process, which is the first operation, in making wrought-iron pipe, and the manufacture of skelp, which is the second operation; also why wrought iron is superior for welded pipe. Following these several articles are pictures and descriptions of this pipe in oil country service, in buildings, in refrigeration, in coal mining and in marine, locomotive and stationary boilers. The bulletin, which contains over 30 pages, is handsomely printed on heavy paper and constitutes a record for reference which will be valued by everyone who receives a copy.

##### A Book for Salesmen.

A book of much interest has just been published by E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of Atkins Silver Steel Saws, on "How to Sell a Saw." It is devoted entirely to this subject, but practically all of the ideas can be applied to the sale of the general line of hardware. The book is attractive and suitable for library use. It has a Castilian cover embossed in gold, is easy reading and has plenty of illustrations. The firm will send one of these books to any clerk, dealer or jobber interested in selling their saws.

##### Advantages of Town Sewers.

The Clay Products Association, 913 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 133 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., have issued a little book on sanitation. It is called "Sometown," and it is designed to create a desire for proper city sewerage by describing, not too solemnly, the bad living conditions in an unsewered town and the good living conditions in a fully-sewered town. It is sent to city engineers and other officials to suggest to them ways of promoting sewerage and sanitation in their communities, and it is proposed to follow this with another publication along the same line.

##### Steel Buildings for Industries.

"Prudential" steel buildings, standard in principle and universal in application, and formerly manufactured and sold by the C. D. Prudential Company of Baltimore, are described and illustrated in a fine catalogue issued by the Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh, who now manufacture them. These structures, it is observed, are adaptable for light manufacturing, storage and warehousing, machinery housing, bunkhouses, power-houses, refinery buildings, industrial cottages, dining-rooms, hospitals, truck garages, washrooms, stock-rooms, pumphouses, mess halls, boiler-houses, pattern shops, forging shops, etc. In fact, it is stated, they are adaptable to every industrial purpose.

##### A Fine Catalogue.

The new catalogue of the Colonial Supply Co., Pittsburgh, has just been completed and is being distributed. It is handsomely bound in blue and gold, embossed leather, adhering closely to old colonial style. It contains 1000 pages, profusely illustrated. The supplies covered range through every conceivable variety of machinery and equipment for mills, mines, railroads, construction engineers, contractors and oil and gas producers. The book is systematically arranged, and there is also a convenient index. The catalogue will be of great assistance to buyers.

##### Water Purification.

Water rectification systems and their efficiency are discussed and displayed in a new bulletin issued by the Permutit Company, 440 Fourth Ave., New York city. It is one of the most complete publications concerning water softening and filtering apparatus and is full of interest to everyone concerned. There are numerous illustrations of installations of the Permutit equipment, and of industrial plants and also of residences which are using them. The value of these water purification devices is attested by the pictures showing how boiler and other pipes fill up with mineral deposits when no means are employed to make the water what it should be. The number of the bulletin is 101.

##### Building Construction.

Two fine bulletins have been issued by the Guarantee Construction Co., contracting engineers, 140 Cedar St., New York. Bulletin 124 relates to the economical handling of coal, ashes and other materials. It is liberally illustrated, showing several installations of concrete suspension coal bunkers, both in course of construction and when completed and in service. Many installations of other character are also displayed. Bulletin 125 is devoted to mills, factories, power plants and general engineering construction, the illustrations all being clear and fine. The company does not specialize in one type of construction, but has successfully handled work in wood, steel, brick and concrete.

##### To Work for the "Open Shop" Idea.

The Southern Metal Trades Association, with headquarters in Atlanta, plans the publication of a monthly magazine as the official organ of the association and devoted to the interests of the "open shop" and the industrial progress of the South. The publication will carry on an educational campaign entirely in espousing the open-shop cause, and will be devoted in the main to the iron and steel industry. Harold F. Podhaski will be managing editor, and W. E. Dunn, Jr., secretary of the association, will be associate editor. The first issue is planned for October.

##### A Fine Publication.

The Dixie number of "Tobacco," comprising 267 large pages, is a wonderfully interesting and illuminating book about the great tobacco industry of the South. It is extensively illustrated, among the pictures being several showing the application of up-to-date machinery to the culture of the tobacco plant. Other cuts relate to different processes of manufacture, to manufacturing establishments, warehouses, etc. The reading matter is abundant and full of information and entertainment. Advice as to tobacco cultivation, tobacco curing, etc., is interspersed with stories, some of a legendary nature, particularly that about the origin of the cigarette, an old tale from Mexico.

##### Synchronous Condensers.

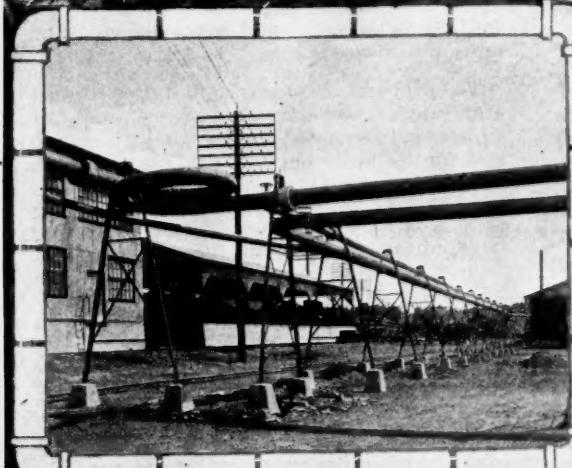
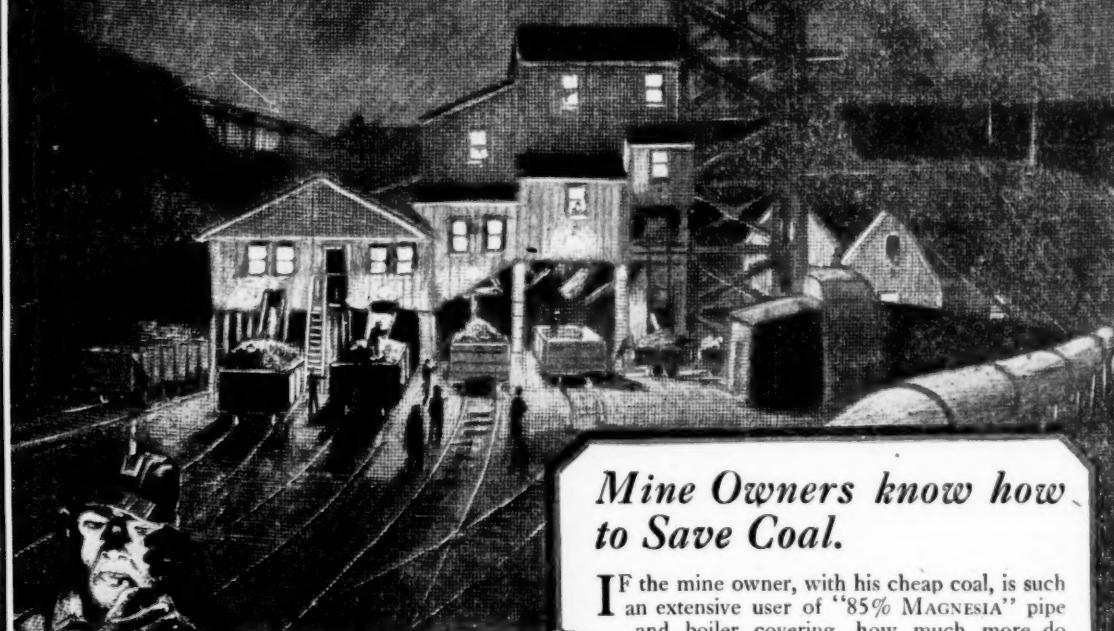
Bulletin 4131, superseding Bulletin 4859, from the General Electric Co., covers power-factor correction and power-factor control through synchronous condensers. For power-factor correction a synchronous condenser always operates overexcited, or supplies leading kv-a. to the system, and for power-factor control it is regulated automatically to maintain constant receiver voltage, the starting and stopping being made dependent on load and power-factor conditions or a time clock. It then may operate either overexcited or

(Continued on Page 148)

# “85% Magnesia”

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERING

-Saves coal  
adds heat



5,000 feet “85% Magnesia”  
covered outdoor steam mains,  
Underwood Collieries, Pa.  
Depreciation nil. Conservation  
near infinite

## Mine Owners know how to Save Coal.

If the mine owner, with his cheap coal, is such an extensive user of “85% MAGNESIA” pipe and boiler covering, how much more do you need it for your factories, your power and heating plants?

Heat escapes from unprotected iron steam pipes like water through a sieve. The more effective the heat-insulation you get, the more money in your pocket. *Inferior coverings cost you more in coal than they save in cheapness.*

“85% MAGNESIA” pipe and boiler covering is the most effective and durable covering known to science for adding steam power and saving coal.

By savings in coal and increase in power “85% MAGNESIA” coverings pay their cost in a very short time—then go on saving year after year.

### The Rest of the Story

Send for new treatise “Defend your Steam,” which describes the triumphs, fields and uses of “85% Magnesia” Pipe and Boiler Coverings, with tables of proofs. Also for the Standard Specification for the scientific use of “85% Magnesia.”

### MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

721 Bulletin Building Philadelphia, Pa.

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# American Woolen Company

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The leadership in the woolen goods trade which has been attained by the American Woolen Company has naturally subjected it to a variety of attacks, most of which, outside of trade and political rivalry, have been based upon misunderstandings.

The size of the operations of the American Woolen Company—its large capital employed in the production of seventy varieties of cloth in ten thousand varieties of styles; its capital investment in fifty-seven mills and its employment of more than 40,000 mill workers—places it in the position of something more than a private corporation.

It has duties toward the national Government, to whom it has paid more than \$20,000,000 in taxes in a single year, or more than 10 per cent. of the gross volume of its sales. The Government should have reciprocal duties in protection of this American industry.

It has duties toward 15,000 people who own its \$40,000,000 7 per cent. preferred shares—the first and only lien upon an investment estimated at above \$150,000,000. These shareholders are not speculators; they are the backbone and sinew of our industrial life, which must be based upon the savings of the people. When money is easy, these shares sell at 10 per cent. premium. When money rules as at present, at high interest rates, they sell at 5 to 10 per cent. discount from their issue price of \$100 per share.

The American Woolen Company has duties toward the 3000 owners of its common shares—formerly \$20,000,000, but recently expanded by the issue of \$20,000,000 additional stock for new working capital. This stock was offered to shareholders at par, was underwritten at 5 per cent. commission by a syndicate of bankers and capitalists, and is now quoted at 20 per cent discount

from par, although every share represents an equity value above the preferred shares of more than \$200 per share.

The American Woolen Company has duties toward its faithful employees which rank ahead of its obligations to its ordinary shareholders and are co-equal with the interests of its preferred shareholders. All are dependent, more or less, for their living and their livelihood upon wise and just management in the conduct of this great enterprise.

The American Woolen Company aims to recognize its manifold duties to the public, not only in the production of the best woolen goods American enterprise can produce and in the meeting of honest competition in free and open American markets, but in the maintenance, so far as possible, of steady employment for its employees. It recognizes that upon this steady employment depends the welfare of the cities and towns in which its mills are located.

To carry out these manifold duties it must aim toward steadiness in prices, and fair values for its goods; for its wool purchased and for its labor employed. It must avoid, so far as possible, the purchase of wool at boom prices, and it must be forehanding in the use of its capital in the purchase of wool in times of liberal supply.

It must aim to hold its skilled labor organization with the fewest possible changes. It therefore pays the highest wages and gives the steadiest employment, so far as it is supported by the public in the purchase of its goods.

To manufacture and accumulate a stock of goods when the public refuses to purchase is only to invite disaster in markets and prices, reacting in the end upon our employees and the savings that furnish the capital. Such a policy continued would only result in prolonged depression, disorganizing

all the forces of both labor and capital, which must jointly support this enterprise in its service to the public.

The company must manufacture according to orders either on its books or clearly foreseen. Early in this year the company had on its books sufficient orders to insure employment for six months.

Labor was in universal demand, and prices of wool and woolen goods were at the highest seen since this company was organized. To maintain our organization and insure the fulfillment of our contracts, another advance in wages of 15 per cent. was announced to our employees in May.

With the advance in the money rate and increasing restrictions to credit, cancellations began to come in; but for some time they were no more than might be expected and not larger in volume than had been seen in pre-war times without making disturbance in the industry.

When, however, on May 26, the Government brought indictments against this company for prices charged for its goods in open and competitive markets, it was notice to the trade by the Government that the prices for woolen cloth must be reduced. Although the indictments were dismissed by the court of first jurisdiction on June 11, cancellation of orders became universal over the country. Total cancellations based upon figures collected by the Government are estimated for the whole trade at the entire annual output of the American Woolen Company.

The total cancellation of orders upon the books of the American Woolen Company amounted to more than \$40,000,000, or sufficient to give employment for two months to all our workers.

To have continued to manufacture and accumulate unsalable goods would have been not only financial suicide, but would have insured a depression in the entire woolen industry, from which it would have taken many weeks, if not months, to recover by universal shutdowns with widespread disorganization and unemployment.

Therefore, instead of the usual two weeks' vacation in August, the mills were shut down

on July 10, which was, fortunately, the best season for a two-months' vacation. Had the shutdown been forced in the winter season, as it would have been by continued accumulation of goods, there might have been, with high prices and famine conditions for fuel, some personal suffering.

To September 1, however, there has been less call upon the company and the public authorities for personal assistance than in the preceding year, when there was only a two weeks' vacation. The reason for this wholesome condition in our mill communities was the large volume of wages paid the past year—a sum exceeding anything ever before known in the American woolen industry. Yet the average wage is not higher than that in other skilled trades entering into the cost of living.

We believe in good wages for the American skilled working man—the highest wages that expenditure by wage-earners themselves will justify. The makers of goods are the consumers of goods in this country. Prices must depend upon wages and consumption.

The American Woolen Company will be a success only so far as it is fair and just to the capital and the labor which it employs, and to the public which it serves.

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If you believe in the policy of the American Woolen Company in the maintenance of good wages for skilled working men, order your goods promptly this season, and if you carefully select your woolen cloth according to your needs, you will find in the American Woolen Company production such a variety as will make it unnecessary for you to invite foreign importations.

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The American Woolen Company began its exhibit to the trade Thursday, September 9, and began the starting up of its mills Monday, September 13.

The wage scale will be the same as when the mills were forced to close in July.

The support of the public in the prompt purchase of the goods of the American Woolen Company is invited.

## AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

By Order of the Directors

WILLIAM M. WOOD, President

underexcited, supplying leading or lagging kv-a. to the system. Evident advantages in economy and efficiency for installing synchronous condensers are noted. A complete line of comparatively inexpensive high-speed machines embodying advanced construction has been standardized for operation on 480, 600 and 2300 volts in smaller sizes; 2300 volts in intermediate sizes, and 6600 and 13,200 volts in the larger sizes.

## Financial News

### New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Ashville.—Bank of Ashville, capital authorized \$25,000, chartered; W. A. Beason, Prest.; U. H. Prickett, Cash.

Ala., Eufaula.—Dean Insurance Co., capital stock \$3000, is incorporated by L. Y. Dean and others.

Ga., Metter.—Bank of Candler County, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. G. L. Williams, G. W. Bland, W. A. Bird and others.

Ga., Tignall.—Farmers' Bank of Tignall, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. J. J. Wilkinson, W. T. Standard, B. L. Wansley and others.

Ky., Beaver.—Floyd County State Bank, capital \$25,000, has been organized to begin business at once. P. H. Malone, D. B. Stevens and others.

La., Lafayette.—Union Bank & Trust Co., capital \$50,000, will begin business about Oct. 1. Incls.: R. O. Young of Youngsville, La.; P. R. Landry, P. Krauss and P. R. Roy of Lafayette, and C. E. Carnes, Breaux Bridge, La.

Mo., Springfield.—Bennett Investment Co., capital stock \$25,000, incorporated.

N. C., East Spencer.—Peoples' Bank of East Spencer, authorized capital \$30,000, with \$15,000 paid in, is chartered. R. Lee Wright of Salisbury, N. C.; W. J. Hatty and A. C. Vanhoy of East Spencer.

N. C., Efand.—Bank of Efand, authorized capital \$25,000, paid in \$10,000, is chartered. J. I. Clayton, C. M. Pope and Dan Graham.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, authorized capital \$100,000, paid in \$30,000, is incorporated. T. E. Owens, R. L. Pittman of Fayetteville and T. I. Herring, Roseboro.

N. C., Greensboro.—Greensboro Building and Loan Assn. chartered by Phil R. Carlton and Julius C. Smith, Atty.

N. C., Louisburg.—Franklin Insurance & Realty Co., authorized capital \$50,000, and \$6000 subscribed, is chartered by W. C. Clifton and others.

Ola., Hobart.—Reed Abstract & Title Co., capital \$10,000, chartered. Incls.: L. S. Reed and S. A. Reed of Hobart, and A. M. Beets of Oklahoma City.

Tex., Brooke-Smith.—Guaranty State Bank of Brooke-Smith chartered. Capital stock \$10,000. John D. Smith, Prest.; A. C. Stewart, Cash.

Tex., Campbell.—Farmers' State Bank of Campbell, capital stock \$10,000, chartered. Fred. D. Ridley, Prest.; Gabe Sheppard, Cash.

Tex., Crystal Falls.—First Guaranty State Bank of Crystal Falls, capital stock \$25,000, chartered. Jack J. Robertson, Prest.; James M. Roden, Cash.

Tex., Elgin.—Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Elgin is authorized to conduct business. J. F. Teykl and others.

Tex., Falfurrias.—First Natl. Bank of Falfurrias has begun business. J. R. Scott, Jr., Prest.; F. S. Rachal, V.P.; H. R. Bennett, Cash.

Tex., Kilgore.—Guaranty State Bank of Kilgore, capital stock \$15,000, chartered. R. L. Acy, Prest.; E. H. Harris, Cash.

Tex., Rising Star.—Guaranty State Bank of Rising Star, capital stock \$25,000, chartered. C. G. Shults, Prest.; J. C. McAfee, Cash.

Va., Roanoke.—Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank, authorized maximum capital \$1,000,000, is being organized. H. C. Elliott, Prest.; James B. Botts, Secy, and Treas.

### New Securities.

Ala., Greensboro.—(Water, Light).—\$12,000 of 5 per cent \$250 denomination 20-year bonds voted Aug. 30. Date of sale not set. H. A. Taylor is Mayor.

Ark., Marshall.—(Road).—Bids will be received until 2:30 P. M. Sept. 10 for \$229,000 of bonds. Address A. T. Hudspeth, County Commr.

Ark., Searcy.—(Road).—\$98,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination White County bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919, are being offered by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago.

Fla., De Land.—(School).—Sold Aug. 27 to the First National Bank of De Land at 95 and accrued interest and expense of printing bonds \$30,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination bonds due 1945.

Fla., Jacksonville.—(Paving, Sewers).—City Council has requested the City Commission for estimate of a bond issue to complete the paving and sewer schedule. Address City Commr.

Fla., Miami Beach.—(Street).—Bids received until 7:30 P. M. Sept. 20 for \$92,000 of 6 per cent bonds. Address J. F. Canova, City Clk.

Fla., Miami Beach—Water, Fire Dept.).—

Date of sale has not yet been fixed for the \$50,000 water-works and \$25,000 fire department 6 per cent \$100 denomination bonds voted Aug. 14. Address J. F. Canova, City Clerk.

Fla., Miami.—(Road).—It is proposed to hold another election on \$350,000 of perhaps 6½ per cent road bonds to take the place of the same amount of 5½ per cent bonds voted last May and unsuccessfully offered July 17. Ben Shepard is Clk. County Commr.

Fla., New Smyrna.—(Electric-light Plant).—Voted Sept. 7, \$53,000 of 7 per cent \$100 denomination 10-yr. bonds dated Oct. 1, 1920. Address Geo. J. Ott, Mayor.

Fla., Ormond.—(School).—Bids received until Oct. 11 for \$10,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 20-year bonds of Special Dist. No. 23 of Volusia County voted June 21 and dated July 1, 1920. Address C. R. M. Sheppard, County Supt. of Public Instruction, De Land, Fla.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Dock, Belt Railroad).—Bids will be received from Sept. 16 to noon, Oct. 18, for \$400,000 of 4½ per cent bonds. Address F. D. Sanders, Mayor.

Ga., Colquitt.—(School).—Voted Aug. 28 the following 7 per cent \$100 denomination 15-yr. Miller County bonds: \$3000 Spangler School Dist., \$2500 Bellevue School Dist. Address N. S. Stapleton, Supt.

Ga., Darien.—(Road).—\$15,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 15-year serial bonds of McIntosh County were voted Sept. 8 and will probably be offered for sale Oct. 5. Issue Nov. 1, 1920. Address J. G. Legare, Clk. County Commr.

Ga., Dublin.—(Hospital).—The election for Sept. 3 on \$60,000 of Laurens County bonds was called off. It was stated when the date was set for the election that it would not be held unless the city voted \$30,000 of bonds to co-operate with the county. J. H. Withington is Secy. County Commr.

Ga., Metter.—(High School).—No sale made of the \$40,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 5-20 year serial bonds voted July 31, dated Aug. 1, 1920, and offered Aug. 26. Address T. M. Purcell, Supt. of Schools.

Ga., Plains.—(School).—Voted Aug. 17 \$50,000 of 5 per cent 3-30-year serial Plains High School Dist. bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ga., Savannah.—(Paving).—\$25,000 of 6 per cent \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denominations bonds, dated May 20, 1920, are being offered by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago.

Ga., Savannah.—(School).—No bids were received for the \$25,000 of 6 per cent \$1250 denomination 20-year city bonds offered Sept. 8, which were voted June 19. Address L. K. Freeman, Mayor.

(Continued on Page 150)

### The Oscar T. Smith Company

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OSCAR T. SMITH  
President

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County Township  
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39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

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(WILMER BLACK, C. P. A.)

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BALTIMORE, MD.



Ky., Louisville—(Sewer).—The city Sinking Fund Commissioners have agreed to purchase \$43,000 of the \$2,000,000 sewer bonds issue; the rest will be offered later. Address The Mayor.

La., Vivian—(Street).—No bids were received for the \$34,000 of 5 per cent bonds, offered Sept. 7. Address F. B. Rieves, Town Clk.

Md., Rockville—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until noon Sept. 14 for \$41,775 of 6 per cent Montgomery County bonds authorized by General Assembly of 1920. Address John R. Lewis, Prest. Board of County Comms.

Miss., Aberdeen—(Refunding).—Sold at par and accrued interest \$25,000 of city bonds to D. W. Houston, Abe Rubel, Julius Rubel, W. L. Watkins and the Monroe Banking & Trust Co., all of Aberdeen, \$5000 being awarded to each.

Miss., Brookhaven — (Playground Site).—Voted Aug. 24 \$15,000 of 6 per cent city bonds. Address R. O. Butler, Mayor.

Miss., Forest — (Road).—Voted Sept. 4 \$10,000 of Scott County bonds. Address County Supvrs.

Miss., Hattiesburg—(Road).—Voted Sept. 3 \$100,000 of 6 per cent Forrest County bonds. Address County Supvrs.

Miss., Jackson — (Improvement).—Bids received until Sept. 28 at 10 A. M. for \$500,000 of 5½ per cent serial bonds of the State of Mississippi, maturing 1922 to 1945, \$500 and \$1000 denominations. Address Frank Roberson, Atty.-Gen. and Secy. State Bond Improvement Coms.

Miss., Vicksburg—(School, Paving, Wharves).—Election Sept. 21 on the following bonds: \$125,000 school, \$400,000 paving, \$100,000 wharves. Address T. G. Birchett, Election Commr.

Miss., West Point—(Road).—Bids will be received (not less than par) at 2 P. M. Oct. 5 by the Supervisors of Clay County for \$45,000 of 6 per cent bonds of Road Dist. No. 1. Address L. J. Howard, Clk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Mo., Galloway — (Road).—Voted Sept. 6, \$14,500 of Galloway Special Road Dist. bonds. Address Lewis Luster, Atty., Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

Mo., Jefferson City — (Refunding).—City Council passed ordinance authorizing issue of \$22,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds recently voted. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Joplin—(Water-works).—Election Sept. 21 on \$900,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Springfield—(Road).—At the election Aug. 31 in Southeastern Special Road Dist. of Greene County \$800 of bonds were defeated, it is reported, by a large majority.

N. C., East Spencer—(Improvement).—\$125,000 of bonds have been authorized by the Legislature. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Greensboro—(School).—Election soon on bond issue for high school in High Point Township of Guilford County. Address County Comms.

N. C., Hendersonville — (Improvement).—Bids received until 8 P. M. Sept. 18 for \$62,000 of 6 per cent bonds. Address G. W. Brooks, City Clk.

N. C., Mebane—(Water and Sewer).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Sept. 21 for \$160,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds dated Jan. 1, 1920. Address W. S. Crawford, Mayor.

N. C., Monroe—(Road and Bridge).—Sold to Powell, Garard & Co. of Chicago at \$105,025 \$150,000 of 1-30-year serial Union County bonds offered Sept. 6.

N. C., Murphy—(Improvement).—Sale of \$25,000 of 6 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1 and offered Sept. 2, was postponed awaiting information concern-

ing legislative action as to amendment of bond law. C. B. Hill is Town Treas.

N. C., Nashville—(Street).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Oct. 1 for \$125,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds 1923-1936, inclusive, dated Sept. 1, 1920. Address Leon T. Vaughan, Town Clk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

N. C., North Wilkesboro—(Water, Light).—Sold to Prudden & Co. of Toledo, O., at par, \$30,000 of bonds recently offered.

N. C., Warrenton—(Hotel Purchase).—Voted Sept. 7, \$75,000 of 6 per cent city bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1920. Address R. J. Jones, Secy. and Treas.

N. C., Wilmington—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until noon Sept. 23 for \$175,000 of 6 per cent serial bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1920, of Drainage Dist. No. 4 of Pender County, N. C. Address R. G. Grady, Chrmn. Drainage Comms. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Okla., Oklahoma City — (Improvement).—\$62,500 of 6 per cent 500 denomination 10-year bonds, dated July 28, 1920, are being offered by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago.

Okla., Sallisaw — (Bridge).—Election Oct. 19 on \$150,000 of Sequoyah County bonds. Address County Comms.

S. C., Columbia—(School).—Bids received until noon Sept. 15 for \$15,000 of 6 per cent 20-year bonds of School Dist. No. 23, Richland County, dated Sept. 1, 1920. Address Brook Brown, Chairman Board Trustees, Blythewood, S. C.

S. C., North Charleston—(School).—Bids received until noon Sept. 17 for \$25,000 of 20-year 6 per cent bonds of Charleston County School Dist. No. 4. Address Lloyd Ellison.

S. C., Spartanburg—(Park, Street, Sewer).—Election Oct. 19 on the following bonds: \$50,000 park, \$100,000 street, \$50,000 sewer. Address J. F. Floyd, Mayor.

S. C., Walhalla—(Road).—Sold to John Nuveen & Co., Chicago, Ill., at 96.27½ \$100,000 of 6 per cent 2-30-year serial Oconee County bonds, dated July 1, 1920, and offered Sept. 3.

S. C., Woodruff—(Street).—No bids were received for the \$47,500 of 5½ per cent 20-40-year bonds, dated July 1, 1920, and offered Aug. 26. Address W. H. Shanklin, Town Clk.

Tenn., Athens — (Road).—Bids will be received, it is reported, until noon Oct. 2 for \$75,000 of 6 per cent bonds of McMinn County. Geo. L. Ray is Chrmn. County Court.

Tenn., Columbia — (Refunding).—\$60,000 of bonds were voted Sept. 4. Address Mayor Cherry.

Tenn., Jamestown—(Road).—Election Sept. 24 on \$200,000 of Fentress County bonds. Address County Comms.

Tenn., Johnson City—(Normal School, Polytechnic Institute).—A bill has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the issue of \$625,000 of State bonds. Address the Governor.

Tenn., Lenoir City—(Sewer, Paving).—Contemplated to issue \$175,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Amarillo—(Auditorium, Sewer, Incinerator).—Voted recently \$428,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Henderson—(School).—\$80,000 of 5 per cent 20-40-year Henderson Independent School Dist., Rusk County, bonds have been registered with the State Comptroller. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Linden — (Road).—Voted Sept. 2 \$1,500,000 of Cass County bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Mount Pleasant—(Road).—\$20,000 of Titus County 5 per cent serial bonds have been approved by the Atty.-Gen.

Tex., Paris—(Water).—Election Sept. 28 on

\$1,000,000 of not exceeding 5 per cent bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Paris — (Levee).—\$354,000 of Lamar County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1 bonds have been voted. Address County Comms.

Va., Kecoughtan, P. O. Newport News—(Fire Dept., Sewer).—Bids will be received until noon Oct. 2 for the following 6 per cent \$500 denomination bonds: \$12,500 fire dept. bonds, 1921-1945; \$18,500 sewer bonds, 1926-1955. Address J. A. Buxton, Chrmn. Finance Com., P. O. Box 542, Newport News.

Va., Norfolk—(Improvement).—\$800,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 1-year bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1920, are being offered by Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York.

Va., Richmond—(School).—Contemplated to issue \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address Councilman Carter C. Jones.

Va., Richmond—(Sewer).—Contemplated to issue \$1,500,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Grantsville—(Water-works).—\$12,500 of bonds have been approved by the Attorney-General. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Moorefield—(Railroad Aid).—\$14,500 bonds of Capon Dist., Hardy County, to aid construction of Winchester & Western R. R., are reported approved by the Atty.-Gen. Address County Comms.

## Financial Notes.

Merchants and Planters' Natl. Bank, Sherman, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$200,000 to \$800,000.

Bank of Mt. Gilead, N. C., has increased capital stock from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

Farmers' State Bank, Olustee, Okla., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Cherokee Savings Bank of Gaffney, S. C., will increase capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Ohio Valley Trust Co. of Paducah, Ky., will increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

First National Bank of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank of Mountain Grove, Mo., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Guthrie Savings Bank of Guthrie, Okla., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

A joint meeting of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents will take place at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, inclusive.

Tarrant County, Texas, of which Fort Worth is the county-seat, has purchased 50 of its own bonds, totaling \$50,000 par value, from C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago at 98; \$40,000 for a special road and bridge sinking fund and \$10,000 for the Locke Memorial Fund.

Galveston County, Texas, has retired \$20,000 of its seawall and breakwater improvement warrants with funds from the sinking fund of that issue, and has purchased for the general fund of the county \$30,000 of the same warrants.

The Committee on Commerce and Marine of the American Bankers' Association, which was intrusted some months ago with the preparation of plans to organize the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation under the Edge Act to aid in developing the foreign trade of the United States, hopes to have the organization completed by January 1. It is to have \$100,000,000 capital. John McHugh of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City is chairman of the committee

September 16, 1920.

## MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

151

## PROPOSALS

## BOND ISSUES

## BUILDINGS

## PAVING

## GOOD ROADS

Bids close September 30, 1920.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., September 7, 1920. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. September 30, 1920, and then opened, for Remodeling (except lift) the United States Post-office, Wilmington, N. C., in accordance with the specification and drawings mentioned therein, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close September 30, 1920.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., September 7, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. September 30, 1920, for the installation, complete, of an Electric Freight Elevator in the United States Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close October 30, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF** Hoisting Plant (for handling coal and general merchandise) for sale by The Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. October 30, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned Hoisting Plant. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1406) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close October 11, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR FIVE STEEL BARGES**, Office Mississippi River Coms., 1st and 2d Districts, Custom-house, Memphis, Tenn. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. October 11, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing five steel barges. Further information on application.

Bids close October 1, 1920.

## \$125,000 6% Street Improvement Bonds

Nashville, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Nashville, North Carolina, in the office of Leon T. Vaughan, Town Clerk in said town, until the 1st day of October, 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of \$125,000 street-improvement bonds of said town of the denomination of \$1000 each, and dated September 1, 1920. The bonds will mature serially, 5 bonds on September 1 in each of the years 1923 to 1928, inclusive; 10 bonds on September 1 in each of the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and 15 bonds on September 1, 1935, and 20 bonds on September 1, 1936. Principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The bonds will be coupon bonds, with the privilege of conversion into fully registered bonds. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 in each year.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside "Proposal for Bonds," and addressed to Leon T. Vaughan, Town Clerk, Nashville, N. C. Bidders must deposit with said Town Clerk before making their bids or present with their bids a certified check, drawn to the order of the Town of Nashville, upon an incorporated bank or trust company, or a sum of money for or in an amount equal to 2 per centum of the face amount of bonds bid for, to secure the municipality against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. The purchasers must pay accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the

date of delivery. The bonds cannot be sold at less than par and accrued interest.

Successful bidders will be furnished with the opinion of Messrs. Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt of New York City that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of the Town of Nashville. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the town officials and the seal impressed thereon.

Dated September 10, 1920.

LEON T. YAUGHAN, Town Clerk.

Bids close October 14, 1920.

## \$200,000 5% Road Bonds

Live Oak, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Suwanee County, Florida, will offer for sale \$200,000 of County Bonds, authorized by a special election held on the 14th day of October, 1919, for the purpose of building a system of paved, macadamized or other hard-surfaced lateral highways or roads in Suwanee County, Florida; \$20,000 of said bonds to mature on the first day of July, 1925, and \$20,000 thereof to mature on the first day of July of each and every year thereafter, until the entire \$200,000 of bonds have matured; interest thereon payable at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum semi-annually, on the first day of July and January of each year. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Clerk at Live Oak, Florida, up to noon on the 5th day of October, 1920. Bidders may bid on the entire issue or any part thereof. Bidders are required to make a deposit by New York Exchange, Cashier's or certified check, with their bids for at least One Thousand Dollars as evidence of good faith, said deposit to be returned if bid is rejected, and applied on purchase price of bonds if bid is accepted. The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. W. BRENNAN,  
Chairman of Board of County Comms.  
J. W. BRYSON,  
Clerk of Circuit Court, Suwanee County, Fla.

Bids close October 5, 1920.

## \$45,000 6% Road Bonds

West Point, Miss., September 9, 1920. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Clay County, Mississippi, will receive sealed bids on \$45,000 6 per cent. road bonds of Road District No. 1 on October 5, 1920, at 2 P. M. The Board reserves the right to offer said bonds at public outcry after sealed bids have been opened and to award said bonds to the best bidder, either by sealed bid or public outcry. Bids may be made for part or all of said bonds. Certified check for \$500 to accompany each bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bonds cannot be sold for less than par.

L. J. HOWARD,  
Clerk.

Bids close October 18, 1920.

## \$400,000 4 1/2% Dock and Belt Railroad Improvement Bonds

City of Pensacola, Florida. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Pensacola, Florida, from September 16, 1920, to twelve o'clock noon of October 18, 1920, for all or any part of the City of Pensacola \$400,000 4 1/2 per cent. Dock and Belt Railroad Improvement bonds for delivery to purchasers November 1, 1920.

Bids must be on form of proposal furnished by the City of Pensacola.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further particulars address the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., 55 Cedar street, New York, N. Y., or the undersigned.

F. D. SANDERS,  
Mayor City of Pensacola.  
Attest—  
L. E. HEINBERG,  
City Clerk.

Bids close Sept. 23, 1920.

## \$175,000 6% Drainage Bonds

The Board of Drainage Commissioners of Pender County, North Carolina, Drainage District No. 4, invite sealed bids for One Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand (\$175,000) serial drainage bonds of said district, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable \$17,500 three years from date of issue and an equal amount each year thereafter for nine additional years. Bonds to be dated October 1, 1920. Bids should be accompanied by certified check of \$100, and should be filed with the undersigned, Wilmington, N. C., by 12 o'clock noon September 23, 1920.

R. G. GRADY,  
Chairman Board Drainage Commissioners,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Bids close September 20, 1920.

## \$23,000 6% Street Bonds

Vanceboro, N. C.  
Bids will be opened September 29 for \$23,000 of 6 per cent. town bonds, 20-year maximum, \$1000 denomination maximum.  
Address

H. E. BARROW,  
Town Treasurer.

Bids close September 21, 1920.

## State Highway

Montgomery, Ala. Sealed bids will be received by the State Highway Commission of Alabama at the office of the State Highway Department, Montgomery, Ala., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, September 21, 1920, and at that time publicly opened for taking over and completing Alabama Federal-Aid Project No. 25, Morgan County Alabama, the same being a part of State Trunk Highway No. 1, between Albany and Hartsville.

The length of road to be constructed or improved is 9.17 miles, of which 4.7 miles is yet to be dressed up and macadamized, and the principal items of work to complete Project No. 25 as originally planned are approximately as follows:

10,400 cubic yards of stone macadam.

4.7 miles roadbed to be dressed up.

3000 cubic yards earth grading.

Additional to Project No. 25 as originally planned:

75,000 square yards of asphalt double-surface treatment.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the State Highway Department at Montgomery, Ala., and in the office of the State Highway Department's Division Engineer at Decatur, Ala.

Any additional information may be secured from the State Highway Engineer, Montgomery, Ala.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Cash or certified check for one thousand dollars, made payable to the Chairman of the State Highway Commission of Alabama, must accompany each bid as evidence of good faith and as a guarantee that if awarded contract the bidder will execute contract and give bond as required.

W. S. KELLER,  
State Highway Engineer.

Bids close September 24, 1920.

## Paving

Abilene, Tex. The Commissioners of Abilene, Texas, will receive sealed bids not later than September 24, 1920, for the construction of about 10,000 square yards of paving.

Alternate bids are asked for on bitulithic, asphalt macadam and concrete paving.

Payments will be made semi-monthly on Engineer's estimates, less 15% per cent.

Certified check for \$500 required with bid. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. L. SELLERS,  
City Secretary.  
C. C. COMPERE,  
Street Commissioner.  
W. A. RINEY,  
City Engineer.

Bids close September 30, 1920.

**State-Aid Roads**

Tallahassee, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Road Department of Florida at its office in Tallahassee, Florida, until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, September 30, 1920, for the construction of the section of State-aid Road Number Seven (7) between the St. Lucie County line and Okeechobee City, a distance of 9.55 miles.

**APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES.**

59 acres clearing and grubbing.  
57,269 cubic yards regular excavation.  
160 linear feet 15" double-strength T. C. pipe.  
42 linear feet 24" double-strength T. C. pipe.  
26,000 feet B. M. Class "A" bridge timber.  
124 linear feet Class "A" timber piling.  
89,612 square yards local stone base, 8" thick after being compacted.

Plans and specifications are on file at the State Road Department, Tallahassee, Fla., for examination or may be obtained on application to the State Road Department for the sum of Fifteen Dollars (\$15). When returned with a bona-fide bid, Ten Dollars (\$10) will be returned to the bidder.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A certified check in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000), made payable to M. M. Smith, Chairman of the State Road Department, must accompany each bid as an evidence of good faith and the acceptance and entering into contract by the party to whom the work may be awarded.

Any bidder who shall, after 15 days' notice being given of the acceptance of his or their proposal, fail to execute the contract and furnish the required bond, shall forfeit his or their claim to the work, and his or their certified check shall be retained and used by the State of Florida as liquidated damages.

STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT.

M. M. SMITH,  
Chairman.

CHAS. A. BROWNE,  
State Highway Engineer.  
September 9, 1920.

Bids close September 28, 1920.

**Concrete Highways**STATE OF MARYLAND.  
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.  
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.

Sealed proposals for building two sections of State Highway as follows:

BALTIMORE COUNTY—CONTRACT B-40:  
Fall Road from Ridge Church 1 mile south. (Concrete.)

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY—CONTRACT P-23: End of Contract P-17 along Central Avenue toward Halls Station for a distance of 1.53 miles. (Concrete.)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—CONTRACT P-22: Defence Highway from end of Contract P-16-A toward Lanham for a distance of 1.50 miles. (Concrete.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 28th day of September, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 7th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,  
Chairman.

L. H. STEUART,  
Secretary.

Bids close September 28, 1920.

**Concrete Road**STATE OF MARYLAND.  
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.  
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.

Sealed proposals for building one section of State Highway as follows:

KENT COUNTY—CONTRACT K-14: One section of State Highway from the Rock Hall Ferry Landing one mile toward Rock Hall. (Concrete.)

Will be received by the State Roads Com-

mission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 28th day of September, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 11th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,  
Chairman.  
L. H. STEUART,  
Secretary.

Bids close September 21, 1920.

**Concrete Highways**STATE OF MARYLAND.  
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.  
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.

Sealed proposals for building two sections of State Highway as follows:

FREDERICK COUNTY—CONTRACT No. F-39: From the Frederick Road at Haugh's Blacksmith Shop to Ijamsville for a distance of 2.28 miles. (Concrete.)

CAROLINE COUNTY—CONTRACT No. Co-24: From Grove to Fowling Creek for a distance of 2.55 miles. (Concrete.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 21st day of September, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 7th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,  
Chairman.L. H. STEUART,  
Secretary.

Bids close September 30, 1920.

**Road Improvement**

Tallahassee, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Road Department of Florida at its office, in Tallahassee, Florida, till 12 o'clock noon Thursday, September 30, 1920, for the clearing and grubbing, grading, drainage structures and surfacing with concrete of one mile of the State-aid road between Pensacola and Flomaton.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the State Road Department, Tallahassee, Florida, or at the office of the County Engineer of Escambia County, at Pensacola, Florida, for examination, or may be obtained on application to the State Road Department for the sum of five dollars.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A certified check in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000), made payable to M. M. Smith, Chairman of the State Road Department, must accompany each bid as an evidence of good faith and the acceptance and entering into contract by the party to whom the work may be awarded.

Any bidder who shall, after fifteen days' notice being given of the acceptance of his or their proposal, fail to execute the contract and furnish the required bond shall forfeit his or their claim to the work, and his or their certified check shall be retained and used by the State of Florida as liquidated damages.

STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT.  
M. M. SMITH,  
Chairman.

CHAS. A. BROWNE,  
State Highway Engineer.  
September 9, 1920.

Bids close September 21, 1920.

**Sand-Clay Roads**

St. George, S. C.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for highway improvement in Dorchester County, South Carolina, will be received at the office of "The Dorchester County Highway Commission," St. George, S. C., until 1 o'clock P. M. September 21, 1920, and then publicly opened and canvassed.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE.**

Grading and natural sand-clay surfacing of the following roadways:

St. George to the Edisto River.

St. George to Rosenville.

Rosenville to Harleyville.

Harleyville to Four-Hole Swamp.

Four-Hole Swamp to Cypress Swamp.

Cypress Swamp to Summerville.

Also reinforced bridge across Four-Hole Swamp and other reinforced concrete culverts, the total estimated cost amounting to approximately Three Hundred and Ten Thousand (\$310,000) Dollars.

Detailed plans of the work may be seen for examination at the office of "The Dorchester County Highway Commission" at St. George, S. C., and at the office of Klutzz & Smith, at Concord, N. C.

Complete sets of plans will be furnished for \$5, which sum will be refunded if plans are returned in good condition.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals and waive any technicalities.

A certified check of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), made payable to the order of the Dorchester Highway County Commission must accompany each proposal.

Proposals may be sent by mail, and when sent by mail shall be enclosed in an additional sealed envelope marked as indicated above.

All proposals otherwise submitted will be rejected as irregular. Only sealed bids will be considered.

All bids received will be retained by "The Dorchester Highway County Commission."

DORCHESTER HIGHWAY COUNTY COMMISSION.

I. S. HUTTO,  
President.  
D. L. McALHANY,  
Secretary.

KLUTTZ & SMITH,  
Engineers,  
Concord, N. C.

Bids close October 1, 1920.

**Street Paving**

Nashville, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Aldermen of the town of Nashville, N. C., at the office of Leon T. Vaughan, Town Clerk, until 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, the 1st day of October, 1920, for paving certain streets, at which time all bids will be publicly opened and read.

The work will include approximately 7500 cubic yards of excavation and grading; 24,000 square yards of sheet asphalt, bitulithic or asphaltic concrete pavement; 5500 linear feet of combination concrete curb and gutter; 2500 square yards of sidewalk; a few storm drains, and other accessories.

Plans and specifications will be on file at the office of Leon T. Vaughan, Town Clerk, Nashville, N. C., and at the office of the engineers in Charlotte, N. C.

All bids must be upon blank forms provided in the proposal and contract forms furnished with the specifications.

A deposit of \$10 will be required for each set of plans and specifications, which deposit will be refunded to bona fide bidders.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$5000 in favor of the town of Nashville, N. C.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

LEON T. VAUGHAN, Town Clerk,  
Nashville, N. C.  
MEES & MEES, Consulting Engineers,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Bids close September 20, 1920.

**Brick Pavement**

Vanceboro, N. C.

The Town Council of Vanceboro, N. C., will receive bids at their office at Vanceboro until 12 o'clock A. M. 20th September for approximately 14,000 square yards of brick pavement. A certified check for Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars must accompany each proposal as an evidence of good faith. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Specifications and other information may be had upon application to the undersigned.

T. S. JACKSON,  
Mayor.

R. R. EAGLE, Engineer,  
Newbern, N. C.

September 16, 1920.  
Manufacturers Record.

## PROPOSALS

153

Bids close September 30, 1920.

## Concrete Bridge and Roadway

Chattsworth, Ga.  
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Murray County, Georgia, at the office of said board of the Courthouse at Chattsworth, Georgia, at 12 o'clock noon on the 13th day of September, for the furnishing of all labor, material and equipment necessary for the construction of a Federal-aid bridge project over Rock Creek. The said project will form a link of the Chattsworth Ellijay Highway, and is located on both banks of Rock Creek, one-half mile west of Ramhurst, Georgia.

The work will consist of construction of 895 linear feet of earth fill and topsoil roadway and a reinforced concrete bridge 105 feet in length. The Luton Bridge Co. has submitted an arch design which may be used as an alternate for the design submitted by the State Highway Department.

The approximate quantities are as follows:

## ROADWAY.

10,628 cubic yards of borrow excavation.

775 cubic yards of topsoil surfacing.

## BRIDGE.

Design by the State Highway Department:

103.5 cubic yards Class A concrete.

85.41 cubic yards Class B concrete.

35,480 pounds of reinforcing steel.

40 cubic yards of foundation excavation.

Design by Luton Bridge Co.:

133.5 cubic yards Class A concrete.

90.0 cubic yards Class B concrete.

894 pounds reinforcing steel.

35 cubic yards foundation excavation.

Said work shall begin on or about the 15th day of October, 1920, and shall be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1921.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Board at Chattsworth, Georgia, as aforesaid, at the office of the State Highway Department, Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga., and at the office of the Seventh District of the State Highway Department, Rome, Ga. Plans may be purchased from the State Highway Engineer, Walton Building, Atlanta, Georgia, for \$7.50, which covers cost.

Said work will be paid for as same progresses, to wit: 85 per cent. of the amount due in each calendar month will be paid between the 10th and 15th of the succeeding month, and the remainder shall be paid within 30 days of final completion and acceptance.

Proposals must be submitted on regular forms which will be supplied by the undersigned and be accompanied by a certified check or bidders' bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

Bond will be required of the successful bidder as required by law.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive all formalities. Bids will be received on both Form 'A' and Form 'B' contracts.

Thin the 30th day of August, 1920.  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS  
AND REVENUES.

By J. M. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman.

Bids close September 23, 1920.

## Road and Bridges

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY  
DEPARTMENT, F. A. PROJECT  
No. 96, ANDERSON COUNTY.

Anderson, S. C.

Bids will be received at 12 o'clock noon September 23, 1920, at the office of W. H. Sanders, Anderson County Engineer, in Bleckley Building at Anderson, S. C., for the construction of 8.414 miles of the Belton to Anderson road and the bridges thereon.

The road work consists of approximately: 5.7 acres clearing and grubbing.

54,118 cubic yards common excavation.

36,199 cubic yards top-soil surfacing.

113 cubic yards Class "A" concrete in box culverts.

9802 pounds steel reinforcement.

1505 linear feet V. C. pipe or reinforced concrete pipe.

258 linear feet reinforced concrete pipe or segment block.

118.9 cubic yards Class "B" in headwalls.

The bridge work is one concrete arch bridge, consisting of:

Two 55-foot spans containing approximately

345.1 cubic yards Class "A" concrete.

128.3 cubic yards Class "B" concrete.

114.6 cubic yards Class "C" concrete.

32,465 pounds steel reinforcement.

109 cubic yards wet excavation, common.

235 cubic yards dry excavation, common.

122 cubic yards wet excavation, rock.

86 cubic yards dry excavation, rock.

Proposals must be accompanied by cer-

tified check for five hundred dollars (\$500), made payable to the chairman of the Anderson County Highway Commission. The work may be bid on as a whole or separately. When bid is submitted for both road and bridge work, only one check will be required.

Plans, specifications and proposal forms are on file at the office of W. H. Sanders, County Engineer, Bleckley Building, Anderson, S. C.; at the office of L. M. Weisiger, Division Engineer, Laurens, S. C., and at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Columbia, S. C. Plans and specifications may be obtained at the latter address upon request being accompanied by a check for five dollars (\$5), which will be refunded when plans are returned in good condition within 30 days after date of letting.

Bids close September 7, 1920.

## Freight Shed Extension

New Orleans, La.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, at their office, Suite 200, New Court Building, until 8 P. M. o'clock Tuesday, September 7, 1920, and then publicly opened, for the furnishing, or for the furnishing and erecting, of all the structural steel required for the "Poydras Street Freight Shed End Extension."

A deposit of \$800 in cash or certified check is required with proposal.

Bond of \$25,000 is required with notarial contract.

Payments—85 per cent. of the amount of the contract price bid will be paid on delivery and acceptance of the material on the building site. The balance will be paid upon the completion of the erection. Should the completion of the erection, through no fault of the contractor, be delayed six months after the said delivery and acceptance, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid thereafter to the contractor on the unpaid balance, all conditions of these specifications having been adhered to.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the Chief Engineer, Arsene Perrilliat, by whom full sets will be furnished to prospective bidders on deposit of \$10, which will be refunded to depositors who submit proposals and return set in good condition.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive formalities.

W. O. HUDSON,  
President.

Bids close September 27, 1920.

## Drainage

Eudora, Ark.

Bids will be received at Eudora, Arkansas, by the Commissioners of Grand Lake Drainage District, Chicot County, Arkansas, on September 27, 1920, at 12 noon, for the construction of the following work:

699,456 cubic yards of earth excavation.

8905 cubic yards of earth embankment.

10 wooden bridges.

596 feet of 12-inch culverts.

8-12-inch automatic gates.

Plans are on file at the office of the County Clerk at Lake Village, Arkansas. Complete information may also be obtained from the Baxter Engineering Co., Little Rock, Arkansas.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

R. MEYER,  
Secretary.

Bids close October 4, 1920.

## Courthouse and Jail

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Johnston County will receive sealed bids for the contract of building a new courthouse and jail in the town of Smithfield, N. C., said bids to be opened on the first Monday in October, 1920. Plans and specifications for said building are on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, and an inspection of the same can be had by application to Sam Honeycutt, Register of Deeds, Smithfield, N. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Ten per cent. of the amount of bid, by certified check, must accompany the bid. A bond will be required from the contractor.

This September 6, 1920.

SAM T. HONEYCUTT,  
Clerk of the Board.

Bids close September 25, 1920.

## Motor Vehicle License Plates

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY  
DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, S. C.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, September 25, 1920, at the office of the Secretary of the South Carolina State Highway Commission, 1325 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., for supplying the official motor vehicle license plates for the State of South Carolina for the year 1921.

The requirements will be approximately: 14,500 plates 6 inches high, 12 inches long, made of 24 U. S. standard-gauge steel, punched for attaching in the standard manner, with letters "S. C." and the figures "1921,"  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in height, with stroke  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width, embossed along the lower edge of plate with letter and numerals embossed above, to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, with stroke  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width.

1100 plates 4 inches high, 6 inches long, made of 24 U. S. standard-gauge steel, punched for attaching in the standard manner, with letters "S. C." and the figures "1921,"  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in height, with stroke  $\frac{5}{32}$  inch in width, embossed along the lower edge of plate with letter and numerals embossed above, to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, with stroke  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width.

All plates shall be of the best workmanship and shall be covered with the best obtainable quality of enamel, guaranteed not to crack, peel off, rust through or discolor prior to December 31, 1921. All letters and numerals to be colored red upon a black background.

All plates furnished hereunder shall be delivered to the South Carolina State Highway Department at Columbia, S. C., all charges prepaid, on or before December 1, 1920, and shall be shipped in wooden cartons, of 100 plates to the carton, in such manner as will prevent breakage or loss in transit, packed separately, ready for mailing in heavy craft envelopes, with the designating letter and number of the plate enclosed printed on the outside thereof, together with a return address printed thereon in the upper left-hand corner, which shall read as follows:

From  
State Highway Department,  
Columbia, S. C.

There shall also be printed thereon blank lines for the address as follows:

S. C.

The right is reserved to increase the quantity of plates to be supplied 25 per cent., if so much be needed, and any such additional quantities shall be delivered within 30 days from date of order.

A detailed schedule of the foregoing, enumerating quantities and stipulating numbers to be supplied under the various designating letters may be had upon application to the Secretary of the State Highway Commission.

Bond in a reliable surety company in the penal sum of \$3000 will be required to be furnished within 15 days after contract is awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive all technicalities.

Bids close October 12, 1920.

## Church and Sunday School Rooms

Allendale, S. C.

Estimates and sealed bids will be received by the Building Committee for the erection of a Methodist Church and Sunday-school rooms at Allendale, S. C., until Tuesday, the 12th of October, 1920. The outside walls are to be of tapestry brick.

Plans and specifications may be had by applying to Paul J. Fulmer, Allendale, S. C., or Chas. C. Wilson, Architect, Columbia, South Carolina.

A deposit of \$10 is required on receipt of plans and specifications, to be refunded when plans and specifications are returned.

The Building Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PAUL J. FULMER,  
Secretary Building Committee.

## Drainage Work

Belzoni, Mississippi.

We would like to get into communication with some dredging concern for the purpose of dredging about 112 miles of ditches, 14-foot bottom by an average depth of about 7 feet.

BELZONI DRAINAGE COMMISSION,  
S. CASTLEMAN, President,  
C. E. MILLER, Engineer.

# CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

## MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR LEASE on royalty, phosphate lime, cement and sandbrick property, containing 400 acres, located near the City of Ocala, in Marion County, Florida.

M. B. Harlow.

Harlow Building, Colorado Building, Alexandria, Va. Washington, D. C.

MAKE A SPECIALTY of leases, royalties, production, coal and timber lands and fluorspar properties in Kentucky. Have a fine tract of timber, with mills, etc. Also handle leases in Texas and Louisiana. E. D. Watkins, Oil Producer, Irvine, Ky.

FOR SALE—80 acres developed zinc mine, equipped with mill; also timber lands; improved commercial orchards in Northwest Arkansas fruit belt; stock and grain farms. Fredericks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

LARGE bodies of iron-ore, pyrites, gold and copper lands for sale on easy terms; mineral lands of all kinds, etc. Send for catalogue of farms and mineral lands. Emmet D. Gregory, First National Bank Bldg., Dillwyn, Va.

### CEMENT PROPERTY

#### CEMENT PROPOSITIONS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Limestone and shale adjoining Virginian and N. & W. railroads, just east of Pocahontas field. Fully tested. Box 531, Beckley, W. Va.

CEMENT LOCATION FOR SALE.—Ideal location, including all necessary shales and limestones, fully reported on and approved by experts. Address Rome & Northern Railroad, Rome, Ga.

### SILICA SAND

MILLIONS TONS GOOD GLASS SAND, Northeast Florida, on line railroad; five hundred acres good timber for crate material; good analysis and samples of rough plate glass from largest plate-glass company in America. Tremendous saving in freight on containers and soda-water bottles for lower Southern States. Will sell outright or on royalty, or take interest and management. Manager, P. O. Box 889, Miami, Fla.

### FLUORSPAR AND ZINC PROPERTY

FLUORSPAR AND ZINC properties for sale or lease, including some developed, equipped and producing mines. State your wants; also have a few Kentucky oil leases. C. W. Haynes, Marion, Ky.

### CLAY PROPERTIES

#### LARGE BRICK CLAY PROPERTY.

Favorably located directly on railroad and on bricked highway, eight miles west of Newbern, N. C.; adapted for high-grade brick, tile and other clay products. Has been examined and recommended by an eminent engineer as being unusually meritorious. Report will be furnished to interested parties. Owner will accept part payment in securities of properly financed and managed company. Thomas B. Hammer, Owner, Philadelphia, Pa.

### COAL WANTED

COAL WANTED—Export and bunker; prompt and future delivery; operators only. Address L. Stern, 500 E. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

### COAL LANDS AND MINES

FOR SALE—Active coal operation, with complete equipment. Lense 500 acres No. 1 Elkhorn seam, finest quality coal. Analysis, price and terms on request. Frederick Howes, Paintsville, Ky.

FOR SALE—An operating Jellico mine, leaseshold twelve hundred acres; royalty 10 cents per ton; average 41" coal without partings. Approximately five hundred acres of the Pruden seam, coal 54", not operating. Cutting machines, motors and a fairly well-equipped mine. For further information address Newton, Box 871, Cincinnati, O.

### COAL LANDS AND MINES

FOR SALE—Sixteen thousand acres, located in West Virginia; N. & W. Ry.; 5 seams of coal running from 45 inches to 68 inches, among them the Warfield seam and the Winefield seam. Price and terms very liberal. All information regarding the same will be furnished by T. J. Ewing, Box 443, Catlettsburg, Ky.

### COAL AND TIMBER LAND

#### COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Cumberland County, Tennessee; to close estate; titles good; 70,000 acres in tracts of 200 to 20,000 acres. E. H. Benoit, 1002 Title Guaranty Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

### TIMBER LAND

I HAVE TRACT OF TIMBER in Florida that will cut one hundred million feet of cypress lumber, well located. Will sell at reasonable figure. If interested, address the undersigned. L. N. Smith, Marianna, Fla.

FOR SALE—10,800 acres of timber land on railroad, estimated to cut 17,955,000 feet L. L. Y. pine and 3,100,000 feet cypress. N. R. Hays, Apalachicola, Fla.

### TIMBER OPERATION

FOR SALE BY THE OWNERS—50,000,000 feet yellow pine and hardwood timber, and going new band sawmill, with complete logging equipment, including teams and wagons; located on Southern Railway and Tombigbee River near Mobile, Ala. Good logging proposition by both water and logging railroad. Good shipping facilities. Long term lease and reasonable terms. No agents need apply. For particulars apply to No. 5681, care Manufacturers Record.

TIMBER AND ACTIVE MILL FOR SALE, 70,000,000 feet virgin short-leaf pine timber. Fast-cutting Clark hand mill, now in operation, actually cutting 35,000 ft. boards or 50,000 ft. 2-in. dimension per day. Entire plant rebuilt this year; has Moore drykilns and plenty of steam. Complete logging equipment now in operation, including mules, carts, two skidders, three locomotives, 23 log cars, 15 miles rail. Logs 16 ft., average 85 ft. scale. Labor good and plentiful. Our own transportation facilities of two sea-going barges and one towing and freight steamer. Located in South Carolina. Everything in bang-up condition and running with full crews. Box 337, Wilmington, N. C.

### PULPWOOD

WHY go to Alaska for pulpwood? Why howl about what the Canadians are doing to you? Come to the Pacific Coast and investigate paper-manufacturing opportunities and where you can get good locations to develop cheap power and buy quantities of cheap timber. I will sell you Four Million cords of the finest logs and pulp timber known—well located with reference to power that can be developed, rail and water shipments—for \$1 per cord and your own terms to pay for it. Look this opportunity up NOW and before it is too late. There is a scramble on now for Pacific Coast timber lands. A word to the wise is sufficient. Address John H. Haak, 311 Lumbermen's Building, Portland, Ore.

### TIMBER

Allow blank space top-bot to make 13 lines  
YELLOW FIR TIMBER FOR SALE.  
300,000,000 feet yellow fir on 4000 acres of land, besides several million feet of cedar and hemlock, in Lane County, Oregon. Timber in solid body. Key to several hundred million feet more. Fir will cut from 45 to 50 per cent. clear lumber. No deep canyons—long gradual slopes. \$1.50 per M. For further details address G. Theden, 454 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TIMBER FOR SALE—4900 acres timber rights, with 17 years for cutting. Estimated to contain 52 million feet; 10 per cent. cypress, 10 per cent. yellow poplar, 20 per cent. gum, 60 per cent. pine. Located on Southern Railway at Springfield, S. C. Easy terms to reliable operator. W. L. Clement, Trustee, 601 Magnolia St., Greensboro, N. C.

### TIMBER

#### TIMBER FOR SALE.

Sixty-six million feet, Screven County, Georgia; 75 per cent. pine, balance cypress, red gum and oak.

Fifty million feet, Burke County, Georgia; sixteen million feet pine, thirteen cypress and ash, ten million large poplar, eleven million feet red gum and oak.

Twenty million feet pine in Bulloch County, Georgia.

One hundred and fifty million feet Barnwell County, South Carolina, mostly pine; some cypress and hardwood.

All of these tracts near railroad and river.

J. W. BARNES,  
Real Estate Bank Building,  
Savannah, Georgia.

IF YOU are in the market for good pine timber, well located in North Carolina, communicate with James & James, Inc., Southern Building, Wilmington, N. C.

### LATH AND TOBACCO STAVE TIMBER

FOR SALE—10,000 to 15,000 cords standing timber on N. S. R. R., near Newbern, N. C. Will sell by the cord with cash advance. Fine opportunity for laths or tobacco stave factories. Thos. B. Hammer, Philadelphia, Pa.

### LUMBER

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.  
Dressed stock, framing in mixed cars or housebills at 25% under your local prices. Let me quote you on your needs.

Stuart R. Greiner, Inc.,  
Perry, Florida.

### FARM AND TIMBER LAND

TIMBER AND LAND FOR SALE—100,000 feet stumps, fine timber, near two railroads; also 75,000 acres good, naturally drained cut-over land, adapted to farming, gardening, fruit-growing, pasture and stock-raising. Box 133, Tallahassee, Fla.

WRITE for free Mississippi map and list of improved black land farms. Also wholesales cut-over and timber tracts for sale. Southern Land & Timber Co., Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

### FRUIT, FARM AND TRUCK LANDS

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE BARGAIN.

Beautiful colonial center-hall type house. First floor—Living-room, music-room, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen and extra lavatory. Second floor—Five master bedrooms, two tiled baths. Third floor—Three bedrooms and bath. Six open fireplaces; large double porches on two sides; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; gas; electricity; 10 acres; lawn; tennis courts; rose garden; kitchen garden; garage for three cars; chauffeur's quarters; stable; chicken-house; carriage-house; 100 fruit trees; grape arbor; wonderful trees and shrubbery, hedges. Thirty minutes to Treasury by trolley; 20 minutes by automobile over macadam roads.

Liberal terms if desired.  
Will consider an exchange.  
O. B. ZANTZINGER,  
Washington, D. C.

### FLORIDA

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE.  
Thirty-three acres land, 25 in grove, about half very fine bearing trees, balance one and half years old, located just off brick road; very good house, barn, and all kinds of home-use fruits, and flowers galore. A bargain and a "gem" of a place. B. L. Flowers, Box 2203, Tampa, Fla.

ORANGE GROVES  
AND LAND FOR SALE.  
Write Touchton & Surrency,  
Haines City, Florida.